



President Clinton with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at a press conference Tuesday in Tokyo after their talks at Iikura House, the Japanese Foreign Ministry guest house.

Tokyo Firmly Rejects Clinton's Approach To Closing Trade Gap

By Daniel Williams and Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, after talks with President Bill Clinton, dismissed Washington's basic approach to narrowing the U.S.-Japanese trade imbalance Tuesday, the day before the opening of the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Miyazawa both said Tuesday that negotiators were making progress on a framework for cutting the trade surplus. But senior U.S. officials, including Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, later sought to diminish hopes that the contentious trade issue might be resolved during the summit talks, as Mr. Clinton had once planned.

"I would once again want to downplay expectations of some early agreement on this," Mr. Christopher said. "There are tough issues ahead."

David Gergen, the presidential counselor, said that Japan had made "movement toward the American side" but added, "No one is predicting an outcome at this point."

The tensions over trade, reminiscent of the two leaders' first meeting in Washington in April, surfaced abruptly during a brief news conference held after a meeting at Iikura House, the Foreign Ministry's guest house.

In answer to a question, Mr. Miyazawa dismissed Mr. Clinton's call for Japan to make a commitment to reduce its trade surplus to a specific percentage of the country's gross national product. Mr. Clinton has said he wants Japan to cut the surplus from about 3 percent of its GNP to between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Mr. Miyazawa—who had gained some popularity at home by taking a similar tough stand in April, but who now appears likely to fall from power in elections scheduled for July 18—said that such an approach was not workable in Japan's, or any other, free-market system.

Looking stern, he said that Japan could neither predict its production nor determine precisely what would be exported or imported.

"Well, both of our countries have a market economy," the prime minister said. "And even if the government wants to do this or that, that can not be translated into reality in a market economy."

"That is what the market economy is all about," he said, adding, "Therefore, we cannot do that."

Later, a Foreign Ministry official used more colorful language to convey Tokyo's rejection. "No one can be happy to make a loop to hang himself," he said.

Mr. Clinton has defined reducing the trade deficit with Japan as a key to his effort to revitalize the American economy and create jobs. As a result, trade policy has become central to Washington's relations with Tokyo.

In addition, Mr. Clinton is looking for some concrete accomplishment that he will be able to point to on his return home. The domestic political importance of relations with Japan was brought home to Mr. Clinton the presidential candidate early last year, when then-President George Bush returned from a trip to Tokyo with little to show for his efforts to reduce

EC Also Gets No Concession From Japan

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Lacking clout on the international stage, the European Community came away largely empty-handed Tuesday from talks with the Japanese government, unable to wrest any new commitments that might help reduce the Community's bilateral trade gap or improve access for its products.

In an apt reflection of Europe's own internal divisions and its relative powerlessness at this year's Group of Seven summit meeting here, the EC also ran into a stone wall on a demand that Tokyo cut its overall current-account surplus to below 3 percent of its gross domestic product within 12 months.

Japan has steadfastly refused a similar bid from the United States for an even steeper reduction in Tokyo's global surplus over a longer time period, but both Washington and Tokyo are continuing to negotiate a new "framework" aimed at building the foundation of a different trade relationship. By contrast, the EC appeared to fold its position with little fight.

"We couldn't accept," a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official told reporters after the talks. "In the end, their proposal became much closer to our position."

The bilateral talks, led by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan and Jean-Luc Dehaene, the prime minister of Belgium, which holds the EC's rotating presidency, were the third between the Community and Japan since their joint declaration aimed at closer relations signed at the Hague in July, 1991.

Plagued by a worsening recession and an embarrassing inability to control the bloodshed at its doorstep in the Balkans, the 12-nation bloc's hopes of playing a larger role in world affairs have been dealt a setback. The current situation is symbolized by the absence of Jacques Delors, the once omnipresent president of the EC Commission, who has faded from the limelight and is unable to attend this

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The Tokyo Summit

Clinton began building relationships with Japanese opposition leaders. Page 5.

Working offstage: The U.S. foreign policy whiz, W. Anthony Lake. Page 4.

World Migration Crisis: Millions on the Move

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

LONDON — People are moving across international borders and from the countryside to the cities in larger numbers than ever before, the United Nations Population Fund said Tuesday, warning that this unprecedented migration "could become the human crisis of our age."

In its annual State of World Population report, released here, the UN agency paints a disturbing picture: tens of millions on the move, leaving behind desperate circumstances

only to face prospects almost as bleak. According to the report, these massive flows are straining industrialized and developing countries alike.

"Migration is the visible face of social change," the report says, warning that the trend is growing and that solutions will not be found easily.

The report estimates that there are at least 100 million international migrants living outside the countries where they were born, or around 2 percent of the world's population. An estimated 17 million of these are refugees, while

at least 20 million are fleeing violence, drought or environmental destruction.

The rest are economic migrants, seeking a better life. In the past, many of those who moved to find work eventually returned to their homes. But according to the report, this "circular" migration pattern is breaking down, and today "most people move to stay."

The report says that migratory pressures are increasing, as "the growth of a global economy has emphasized rather than reduced inequality between nations." It notes that migration has already become a political issue, with many

target nations beginning to take steps to try to stem the flow—despite the report's assessment that "where legal channels are closed, migrants will enter by whatever means are available to them."

International migration has become an important factor in the world economy, the agency finds, with some developing countries "relying on international migration to finance development."

According to the report, migrants sent home

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Blood Stains South African Hustings

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Just four days along, South Africa's first democratic election campaign is off to a dispiriting and deadly start.

More than 130 deaths have been attributed to political violence since Friday, when multi-party negotiations set April 27 as the date of the first all-races election in the nation's history. It has been the bloodiest four-day stretch of the year, far exceeding the death toll in the riots that followed the assassination of a black leader, Chris Hani, in April.

While none of the recent political murders has taken place at an overtly partisan setting, such as campaign rallies, few political observers

here doubt that the onset of the campaign has ignited old hatreds among black political parties.

"The largest black organization, the African National Congress, and its bitter rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party, each accuse the other of trying to recruit supporters by force and trying to muscle each other's canvassers out of territory it controls."

"We are entering the zone of highest risk of our transition, and I must say I'm very nervous," said Lawrence Schlemmer, one of South Africa's leading social scientists and poll-takers. "Our research shows that roughly 50 percent of the people in this country don't even think it's a good idea for political parties to

campaign in areas where one party is already dominant. So there is a pretty deeply entrenched culture of political no-no zones, which doesn't augur well for the next 10 months."

Comptonizing the problem, the police appear either unable or unwilling or both to stop the carnage. The worst-hit areas these past four days have been Thokoza and Kadekone, two black townships east of Johannesburg that have a long history of bloodshed between Inkatha-controlled hostel dwellers and the ANC-dominated township residents.

Police insist they have beefed up their presence in the two townships, but their main func-

See UNREST, Page 2

11 Are Reported Killed in Lagos Unrest

The Associated Press

LAGOS — Eleven people were reported killed Tuesday by the police or soldiers as tens of thousands of people poured into the streets to demand an end to military dictatorship.

It was the first report of bloody confrontations since residents of Nigeria's main city demonstrated on Monday to force the government to recognize the scheduled June 12 elections that were to end a decade of military rule. The men widely believed to have won those elections, Moshood K. O. Abiola, appealed to Nigerians to resist the dictatorship of General Ibrahim Babangida.

"Ignore this latest threat by the outgoing military president and damn the consequences," he said in a statement. "This latest blackmail is another example of the general's

total disregard for the ordinary Nigerian people at every level, and there is therefore no basis whatsoever for any Nigerian to continue to give regard to such a person."

The Pan-African News Agency said troops opened fire on rioters who set a truck ablaze. But other witnesses said five people were killed, and that the soldiers opened fire when demonstrators chanted a military vehicle.

In other incidents, witnesses and reporters said an angry crowd set fire to a taxi driver and his vehicle after he tried to crash through the group and killed a youth; the police fired on people looting a supermarket and killed a man; another man was shot by a military escort that fired into protesters blocking a bridge, and police officers attacked by a stone-throwing crowd fired back and killed a man.

At least one policeman was clubbed to death Tuesday, witnesses said, and a police sergeant beaten up by protesters on Monday died at Lagos General Hospital on Tuesday.

Earlier, tens of thousands of people gathered at major bus terminals, yelling, "The military is dead!"

All major markets, shops, banks and businesses were closed. Looters broke into dozens of stores, and people were seen carrying away televisions, refrigerators and stoves, and fleeing with supermarket carts filled with food.

The unrest that began Monday is the first serious trouble in Lagos since June 16, when the dictatorship voided results of the June 12 balloting.

General Babangida met with leaders of the

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Kiosk Italian Bus Plunge Kills 15 in Dolomites

ROME (Reuters) — At least 15 people were killed, 21 injured and two missing after a bus carrying Italian tourists plunged into a river in the Dolomite mountains Tuesday, rescue officials said.

Italy's civil protection service said most of the victims were elderly. The bus had been carrying 38 passengers from Orvieto on a holiday trip.

Officials said the accident happened when the bus collided with a car just south of Brunico, in the Alto Adige near the Austrian border, and careered down an embankment into a river.

Business / Finance Northwest Airlines reached an accord with pilots. Page 13. Krupp plans to lay off 11,000 workers this year. Page 15.

Book Review Page 6. Crossword Page 20. Weather Page 20.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 34.04 3,449.93	Down 0.16% 101.12

The Dollar	Yuan close	Previous close
DM	1.7046	1.696
Pound	1.5035	1.5075
Yen	108.80	108.50
FF	5.786	5.7983



Michelangelo's drawing "The Holy Family on the Flight to Egypt," which was sold at auction for \$4.18 million.

Warts and All, Drawing By Michelangelo Booms

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A Michelangelo drawing in poor shape caused a sensation Tuesday when it was sold by Christie's for \$4.18 million (\$6.32 million), the highest price ever paid for an Old Master drawing.

The J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, bought "The Holy Family on the Flight to Egypt" from an unidentified old British collector.

To some art professionals, the outcome came as a surprise.

While chances are slight of finding on the market another drawing of this size by one of the three most famous masters of the Renaissance, its condition could have worked against its success.

The ink has caused a reaction in the paper, giving the impression that the Virgin's face is peckmarked—it looks a bit like an old man's wrinkled face.

perhaps two museums determined to get a Michelangelo.

George Goldner, curator of Old Masters at the Getty, was hiding both in person and, it later transpired, through a dealer, Kaurin Bellinger of Munich. This tactic apparently was intended to throw the competition off the scent.

At \$3.5 million, it was Miss Bellinger raising her hand. Mr. Goldner then put up his hand as Noel Annesley, Christie's expert on Old Master drawings, called out \$3.6 million. At \$3.8 million, it was Miss Bellinger again. When Mr. Annesley looked at Mr. Goldner, the curator shook his head.

Miss Bellinger had the winning bid — \$4.18 million, including the sale premium — ending the morning sale.

Minutes later she disclosed that she had been acting for the Getty, which was confirmed by the ecstatic Mr. Goldner.

The ruse was all the more effective as a rich German collector, Wolfgang Rajen, sat next to Miss Bellinger and exchanged a few words with her. Observers assumed, wrongly, that she was his agent.

So goes the art market in its convoluted old ways.

It was Christie's luck to have one and

West German unemployment in June was up 26 percent from a year earlier and the number of people receiving some kind of state job aid up 40 percent.

Industrial orders, while rising, were still down 8.1 percent in May from a year earlier. Such figures, especially unemployment, continue to overshadow a recovery, which Mr.

See KOHL, Page 11

Vertical text on the left margin, including "INTERNET CLASSIC" and "how".

Vertical text on the right margin, including "ESTABLISHED 1887" and "Page 11".

Germany Suspends Its Chief Prosecutor Handling of Shooting Scandal Is Faulted by Justice Minister

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BONN — Germany's top prosecutor was suspended Tuesday over a law-enforcement scandal that has already cost the interior minister his job and is embarrassing Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government.

The Justice Ministry said it was sending the chief federal prosecutor, Alexander von Stahl, into "temporary retirement" because of his handling of allegations that Germany's anti-terror squad executed a suspected Red Army Faction guerrilla on June 27 in the East German town of Bad Kleinen.

"Continuing criticism threatens to damage the office," said Justice Minister Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger in a statement issued Tuesday night.

Mr. von Stahl had stopped issuing information about the incident after giving contradictory versions last week.

German police acknowledged Tuesday that the man had been shot and killed at point-blank range while police tried to arrest him. But they shrouded his death in fresh mystery by saying the lethal

weapon was not a police gun, thus failing to end controversy over the shooting, which forced the resignation on Sunday of Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters.

Justice authorities have given contradictory accounts of the gunfight in the railroad station at Bad Kleinen, in which the suspect and a police officer were killed.

Two witnesses have told news organizations that they saw a police officer in the elite GSG-9 anti-terrorist unit immobilize the suspect, Wolfgang Grams, and then shoot him in the head at point-blank range.

A statement from the Federal Criminal Office in Wiesbaden said that both the official postmortem and an independent expert's report from Münster University had supported the conclusion that the shot came from "absolute close range."

It added that the independent report found that an imprint of the gun barrel on Mr. Grams's temple, 4.3 centimeters (1.8 inches) above his right ear, did not match that of the police weapons used. But it did not say whether the gun had belonged to Mr. Grams, or who was believed to have killed him.

This left open a number of possibilities: that Mr. Grams had shot himself, or that someone else, perhaps a police officer, had shot him with Mr. Grams's gun or with another nonpolice-issue weapon.

The weekly newsmagazine Stern cited an official report that said Mr. Grams had been shot with his own gun. Gerrit Schwarz, chief prosecutor in the town of Schwerin, where Mr. Grams's death is being investigated, said this was possible.

Mr. Schwarz's office said over the weekend that it was believed unlikely that Mr. Grams had committed suicide.

An administrative report commissioned by Mr. Seiters said that six policemen who had stopped Mr. Grams and two more who saw what had happened had agreed that Mr. Grams had shot and killed an officer of the anti-terrorist unit.

The head of the Federal Crime Office, Hans-Ludwig Zacherl, also said this was likely, although authorities have still not been able to prove it.

(AP, Reuters)

MOVE: 'Crisis of the Age'

Continued from Page 1

to their countries of origin about \$66 billion in 1989, the last year for which an estimate was available — second only to the oil industry as a component of international trade, and greater than the \$46 billion spent worldwide that year in foreign aid.

The report accepts the distinction between refugees and economic migrants, but notes that the division is often blurred, since political turmoil and economic collapse often go hand in hand.

Of the nonrefugee international migrants, 35 million were to sub-Saharan Africa, up to 15 million to Western Europe, another nearly 15 million to North America and 15 million more in Asia and the Middle East. These figures were for 1991, before the conflict in the former Yugoslavia displaced another 2 million people, many of whom sought refuge in Europe.

These cross-border movements are overshadowed, however, by the relentless movement of people from the countryside to the city. Each year, according to the UN report, between 20 million and 30 million of "the world's poorest people" move from rural areas into urban zones, especially the Third World's burgeoning "megacities."

The report projects that by the end of the decade, seven or eight of the world's 10 largest metropolitan areas will be in the developing world.

"The cities' capacity to provide economic opportunities and even modest levels of support services to newcomers is declining rather than increasing," the report says.

"Continuing migration, both to the city and internationally, seems inevitable," the report concludes. "The aim must be to bring some balance to the forces driving migration so as to maximize its benefits and minimize its risks."

The report recommends policies "to enable people to live in dignity in their own countries, and to make migration a real choice between opportunities." Specifically, it says that industrialized nations "should consider the impact of their own economic, trade and development policies on international migration."

Overall, according to the report, the world's population grew by a record 93 million in 1992. The current estimated global population of 5.57 billion is expected to increase to 6.25 billion by the turn of the century, and to climb to 10 billion by the year 2050.

Abkhazia Rebel Gain Leads to Martial Law

By Eric Pace

TBILISI, Georgia — Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Georgian leader, declared martial law in the breakaway Abkhazia region on Tuesday while his troops fought to fend off an offensive by rebels to the Black Sea province.

"Martial law is imposed because of the worsening of the military-political situation in the territory of Abkhazia," according to an order by Mr. Shevardnadze read over the Georgian radio.

Mr. Shevardnadze banded over rule of Abkhazia to his army after five days of clashes following a major rebel assault on the regional capital, Sukhumi.

He said military rule would come into force for an initial two-month period on Tuesday. The move had to be approved by parliament.

In addition to Sukhumi, Georgian forces control Ochamchira, a town further down the coast.

The rest of the province is held by Abkhazians, backed by Muslim mercenaries from the Caucasus and, according to Georgia, by Russian Army units. Moscow denies this charge.

The imposition of military rule seemed likely to make little difference to reality on the ground. But it ran counter to Abkhazian rebel demands that Georgian forces scale

down their presence to Sukhumi, and it was certain to complicate attempts by the Russian leadership in Moscow to arrange a peace pact.

On Tuesday, fighting continued to rage for control of the vital highway from Sukhumi to Ochamchira. Georgia's only land route for supplying its forces in the capital.

Armenian authorities in the nearby disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh denied planning to seize Agdam, saying their troops were only trying to silence Azerbaijani guns pounding Armenian-held positions.

As reinforcements arrived to help tired and demoralized local troops, hundreds of refugees headed east along the main road to Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan.

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WORDS OF SUPPORT — Danica Draskovic, arrested and beaten in Belgrade with her husband, Vuk, for a protest against the Bosnian war, communicating Tuesday from her hospital room with supporters after an appeal for her by Danielle Mitterrand.

Even Sarajevo's Hospital Is a Casualty

By Eric Pace

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Sarajevo's main hospital, facing its gravest crisis since the start of the Bosnian war, has been forced to restrict admissions to people needing lifesaving operations, the hospital director, Naim Kadic, said Tuesday.

The Kosovo Hospital lacks essentials like water and electricity, Mr. Kadic told Radio Sarajevo.

The hospital's supply of fuel for electricity generators is dwindling fast and, although power is reserved exclusively for operating rooms, it will be gone in two or three days, the director said.

Hospital employees have been unable to heat patients' food for two days, he said, and the water shortage is seriously compromising hygiene.

The crisis is mirrored elsewhere in the city,

where there seems little prospect that water and fuel shortages will be eased. Three gasoline trucks with fuel mainly for the hospital are trapped at Sarajevo airport.

There were these other developments Tuesday:

• President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia rejected an appeal by Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the president of France, for the release of a jailed Serbian opposition leader, Vuk Draskovic.

Mr. Milosevic said he could not interfere with the Serbian Supreme Court, which turned down Mr. Draskovic's appeal on Tuesday. Mr. Draskovic is on a hunger strike in a Belgrade prison.

Ms. Mitterrand arrived here on Monday to plead with Mr. Milosevic for the release of Mr. Draskovic, who with his wife, Danica, was severely beaten and suffered serious inju-

ries during and after their arrest on June 2.

• U.S. transport planes shuttled equipment into Macedonia, another former Yugoslav republic, in readiness for the arrival of the first U.S. ground troops assigned to former Yugoslavia by President Bill Clinton.

A planes brought in a fire truck, a jeep and engineering and communications equipment for the 300-strong force, due to arrive in mid-July.

A U.S. spokesman said the flights would continue throughout the week. The troops are acting as United Nations peacekeepers to stop the war in former Yugoslavia from spreading to Macedonia.

• A U.N.-sponsored meeting to discuss protection of Bosnia's six "safe areas" was canceled after the senior Croatian and Serbian commanders did not appear.

UN Cameras Intrusive, Iraq Argues

By Nora Boustany

Washington Post Service
BAGHDAD — The Iraqi foreign minister on Tuesday spelled out Baghdad's reservations on a United Nations resolution calling for long-term monitoring of its

weapons systems, saying it was arbitrary and intrusive with no guarantees that a stringent sanctions regime against Iraq would be lifted.

Comments by Foreign Minister Mohammed Said Sahhaf indicated that Iraq was still resisting UN demands to unconditionally set up monitoring equipment at two missile testing sites near Baghdad.

A UN spokesman in New York said there were unconfirmed reports that Iraq had evacuated the sites, at Rafiah and Yam al Azim, a sign it was taking precautions ahead of a possible air strike.

Iraq officials maintained that Baghdad does not categorically reject the idea of cameras but that it would like to be assured of the scope and duration of such long-term monitoring arrangements.

Mr. Sahhaf said to a radio interview that the dispute with the United Nations over the installation of cameras at two missile testing sites had nothing to do with UN Resolution 678, which relates to the destruction of weapons of mass destruction. He emphasized that Iraq had fully lived up to "commitments imposed on it" to scrap such weapons following the Gulf War.

He took issue, however, with UN Resolution 715 calling for long-term surveillance, which international monitors read as permission to place cameras at the sites to prevent Iraq from developing missiles with ranges exceeding 150 kilometers (95 miles).

The comments followed the pull-out Monday of UN inspectors of the special commission overseeing the destruction of Iraqi weapons.

Italy Fears Corruption And Bribes In Medicine

By Eric Pace

ROME — The focus of a wide corruption scandal in Italy turned Tuesday to the health service as magistrates said they suspected officials of accepting huge bribes from drug manufacturers.

Arrest warrants were issued against two publicity agents accused of bribery to win an anti-AIDS advertising campaign.

At the center of both issues was former Health Minister Francesco De Lorenzo, the magistrates allege.

Mr. De Lorenzo, who resigned in February, has been officially warned that he is under investigation for corruption and illegal procurement of funds for his Liberal Party.

He was named this week as one of the beneficiaries in a ring of top pharmacists, doctors and officials who are alleged to have taken money from drug companies to speed up government approval of price increases for medicines.

Mr. De Lorenzo has denied the allegations.

In specimen allegations, magistrates say two companies paid a total of \$270,000 to the ring, members of the pharmaceutical branch of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Prices.

WORLD BRIEFS

Catholics Close Auschwitz Convent

WARSAW (Reuters) — Roman Catholic leaders closed a Carmelite convent at the former Nazi death camp of Auschwitz, ending a controversy which long soured relations with Jewish leaders.

Bishop Tadeusz Rakoczy of Bielsk-Zywiec, the southern Polish diocese which includes the convent, sent news of the decision to Kalmag Salsanik, a representative of the World Jewish Congress. "In connection with the transferring of the Carmelite nuns' convent in Oswiecim to a new building, I have instructed that the Holy Sacrament also be moved from the chapel used until now by the sisters," Bishop Rakoczy wrote.

Mr. Salsanik welcomed the decision. "I believe this is the end of the controversy and it opens a new chapter in relations between Jews, the church and the Polish government," said Mr. Salsanik, a congress vice president.

U.S. Troops Seize Somali Weapons

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — More than 500 U.S. troops backed by a Cobra attack helicopter on Tuesday cordoned off parts of southern Mogadishu and confiscated 12 rifles and a machine gun, a military spokesman said.

The UN military spokesman, David Stockwell, told reporters that the U.S. soldiers had also been backed up by armored personnel carriers and a reconnaissance helicopter.

The search was the biggest of its kind since June 30 and followed warnings from the UN that it intends to forcibly disarm supporters of General Mohammed Farrah Aidid after a June 5 ambush which killed 24 Pakistani peacekeepers.

Changes Urged in U.K. Justice System

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain was urged to make sweeping changes in its justice system on Tuesday, including the creation of an independent tribunal to consider hundreds of claims of wrongful conviction.

The Royal Commission on Criminal Justice, set up in 1991 after a series of miscarriages of justice, also recommended video recording of suspects in police stations and a national DNA bank with data on all people convicted of serious offenses. Most of the 352 proposals were welcomed, but a recommendation to abolish a defendant's right to trial by jury was condemned by the legal profession and activist groups. The government is not bound by the recommendations.

"The central aim is to ensure that everything possible is done for juries to deliver the right verdict in a criminal trial," said the head of the commission, Lord Bingham. "The commission was created after the Court of Appeal returned the murder convictions of the 'Birmingham Six' in connection with the bombing of two pubs."

Cuba Foils a 3d Try for U.S. Asylum

HAVANA (Reuters) — Cuban security forces said Tuesday they had foiled a third attempt in five days by U.S.-based Cuban exiles to smuggle would-be asylum seekers from the island to the United States.

The Interior Ministry said three Cuban exiles were captured by frontier guards Sunday night after their motorized boat ran aground and sank near Santa Cruz del Norte, 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of Havana. The three men had been trying to pick up six Cubans, who were also found and arrested when security forces searched the area.

On Thursday, an American was wounded and three Cubans were killed when Cuban forces opened fire on a U.S.-registered launch picking up would-be asylum seekers east of Havana. On Friday, the Cuban coast guard seized a U.S.-registered boat off Havana and captured four Cuban-Americans who said they were trying to pick up asylum seekers.

For the Record

Fourteen protesters were arrested at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday after breaking into the grounds to demonstrate against British nuclear tests on U.S. land claimed by American Indians in Nevada. The police said the 14 people had scaled a high wall topped with barbed wire. A group calling itself The Women's Nuclear Test Ban Network said it had carried out the break-in.

President Fidel V. Ramos said he would leave office in 1998, rejecting speculation that the Philippine leader would seek to have the constitution amended so he could seek a second six-year term, a spokesman for the president said Tuesday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The danger at Spain's northeastern beaches eased Tuesday as the strong easterly winds that created a violent undertow and left 11 people drowned in three days shifted to the northeast. The Red Cross carried out 500 rescues over the weekend as some bathers ignored warnings.

Russia's national carrier, Aeroflot, will resume regular flights from Moscow to North Korea on July 25 after suspending service on the route for nearly nine months. Korea's Yonhap news agency said.

Torrential rains and egg-sized hail in France flooded rivers, swept away concrete and killed at least 10 people. A storm on the eve of the summer vacation season, when millions of foreigners and French people head for the region.

Dragonair will begin operating a twice-weekly service to Phnom Penh on Aug. 3. The service by the Chinese-controlled airline was planned to begin May 18 but was postponed because of unrest after UN-sponsored national elections.

The German Foreign Ministry on Tuesday advised Germans against traveling to Nigeria following anti-government riots in Lagos.

Chinese airlines, including the state carrier Air China, are banning smoking on international flights, Xinlun news agency says. The rule took effect July 1 on flights to Hong Kong and it will extend to flights of under six hours, and as of Jan. 1, 1995, it will cover all international flights. The airlines now ban smoking on domestic flights.

The United States will close its consulate in Alexandria, Egypt, on Sept. 2 for financial reasons. U.S. Embassy spokesman said Tuesday in Cairo. U.S. nationals will still have "limited services," he said.

It's a rough year for hoteliers on the French Riviera, the Alps, Marjames tourist office said, with budget travelers preferring cheaper destinations and many foreigners deterred by the relative strength of the franc. The office said hotel capacity in June was down by as much as 7% percent compared with 1992 and that bookings did not look promising for July and August.

UNREST: Blood Stains Hustings

Continued from Page 1

tion seems to be to set out each morning in an armored military van to collect the dead from the night before.

At least 69 people have been hacked, shot or burned to death since Friday. Hundreds of others have fled their homes and sought refuge at a local hospital.

"The initial response of the police has been poor," said Phiroze Connay, head of the Thokozu Dispute Resolution Committee, which is trying to broker a peace.

The problem for police there, as in so many black townships nationwide is that they have virtually no credibility with, or connection to, the communities they patrol.

"They rarely come out of their armored vehicles," said one West-ern diplomat, "and in a sense who can blame them?"

"If they do, they get shot."

Although the main thrust of the violence in Thokozu and Kaitshong is political, there are other fault lines as well — taxi drivers engaged in murderous disputes over routes and things who use the cover of political tension to engage in acts of straightforward criminality.

The nation's other recent flash-point has been in the eastern province of Natal, Inkatha's political stronghold and the only region of the country where it has a chance to match the ANC's electoral strength. There, the violence is more overtly political.

An Inkatha spokesman, Ed Tl-

EBEL
 the architects of time

SPORT
 Scratch-resistant sapphire crystal. Water-resistant to 30 metres. High performance quartz movement. Available for men and women in 18 ct gold, stainless steel and yellow metal, or stainless steel with five-year international limited guarantee.

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 Am Glockenring 45127 Essen Tel. 0201/23 68 50

Harrison Salisbury Is Dead at 84

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Harrison E. Salisbury, 84, a Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondent for The New York Times who became an assistant managing editor of the newspaper and later the first head of its innovative opposite-editorial page, died Monday in Rhode Island.

Mr. Salisbury, reared in Minnesota, wrote more than 20 books, including the 1969 best-seller "The

900 Days: the Siege of Leningrad."

He was a reporter in Moscow in World War II.

He won his Pulitzer Prize in 1955 for a series of articles he wrote after five years as the Times's bureau chief in Moscow. Much of his work, as a journalist and author, dealt with Communist events.

He served as chief of correspondents around the United States from 1962 to 1964, and directed coverage of the assassination

of President John F. Kennedy.

It was in 1970 that the opposite-editorial page was initiated, with Mr. Salisbury in charge, and he supervised it until he retired in 1973. The page contains articles by outside contributors.

Mr. Salisbury left The United Press in 1949 to work in The New York Times's Moscow bureau. Later, he was a wide-ranging reporter and correspondent based in New York before becoming director of national correspondence from 1962 to 1964, assistant managing editor from 1964 to 1972 and associate editor from 1972 to 1973.

In later years, he contributed articles and reviews to The Times and continued writing books, including "Without Fear or Favor: The New York Times and Its Times."

Mr. Salisbury was versatile. Turner Catledge, managing editor and then executive editor of The Times from 1951 to 1968, called him a "journalistic one-man band."

"He can report, he can write, he can edit, he can see story ideas, he can direct others," Mr. Catledge added. "He can do all these things." Mr. Catledge went on, "because, besides having natural talent, he has a passion to excel."

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STATESIDE / THE OFFICER AND THE PRIVATE

Crafting of the Budget Bill Unites a Democratic Odd Couple

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — They seem like an odd couple, the two committee chairmen who will be the central figures in the congressional conference that will write the final version of President Bill Clinton's budget package.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the rookie chairman of the Finance Committee, has been a naval officer, a Harvard professor, an author and a diplomat. Representative Dan Rostenkowski, the veteran chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was an army private, a night-school dropout, a semipro baseball player and a ward-healer.

Mr. Moynihan, it is said on Capitol Hill, has written more books (16 at last count) than Mr. Rostenkowski has read. Mr. Rostenkowski, it is said, is so savvy he can pick the eccentric senator's pockets.

Their personalities are so different that one wonders whether the two lawmakers are up to their mounting challenge — to amalgamate the budget bills passed by the House and the Senate into one measure that can be approved by both houses in identical form and be signed by the president.

But the difference in their styles masks the fact that the senator from New York

and the congressman from Illinois are cut from the same bolt.

"Danny Rostenkowski and I are regulars, regular Democrats," Mr. Moynihan said. What he meant was that both are products of big-city political machines: Mr. Moynihan from Tammany Hall, Mr. Rostenkowski from Richard J. Daley's Chicago.

Mr. Moynihan's introduction to politics was as an election district captain for the Samuel J. Tilden Regular Democratic Club, First Assembly District Middle.

Mr. Rostenkowski's father, Joseph, was an alderman for 28 years from the Near Northwest Side of Chicago. The 32d Ward Democratic organization met in the Rostenkowski home.

From roots like that, political bonds grow.

"With all the scholarly, linguistic words he uses," Mr. Rostenkowski said of Mr. Moynihan, "I would have thought he would be different. But he comes from the same ethnic neighborhood background I do."

Lawrence F. O'Donnell Jr., Mr. Moynihan's chief counsel, has sat through meetings between the two lawmakers, and he said he marveled at their dialogue.

"They talk in a quick shorthand," he said. "They don't have to explain to each

other what they are up against politically."

In the present circumstances, another factor binds them beyond their similar roots, beyond the coincidence that both are children lived above saloons that their mothers ran: They've got the whole world in their hands, or at least the political world of Mr. Clinton and the Democratic Party.

"The glue that holds them together is the desire to see Clinton succeed," said former Representative Thomas J. Downey, a New York Democrat who served on the Ways and Means Committee and knows the two chairmen well.

Mr. Rostenkowski said: "We've got to get this done, because we have to get something on the president's desk. We have to show we can govern."

In a separate interview, Mr. Moynihan made the same point.

"Both of us absolutely agree that the object is to get a bill," he said.

The conference will convene later this month. Because nearly every committee in Congress has jurisdiction over one piece or another of the mammoth measure, dozens of lawmakers will be involved. But most will be bit players. The Ways and Means and Finance Committees have all the tax provisions and more than half of the spending items in their purview, so Mr. Rostenkowski and Mr. Moynihan will be

responsible for most of the heavy lifting.

The bill passed by the House in May and the one approved by the Senate last month are not that different. Each would raise taxes by about \$250 billion. Each would raise taxes by increasing the income tax rate of wealthy individuals and corporations. Each would lower projected spending by approximately another \$250 billion, largely through military cuts and reductions in Medicare's rate of growth.

But there are significant differences, especially over energy taxes and spending for social programs, and there was no margin of error. The vote in the House was 219 to 213. In the Senate, it was 50 to 49, with Vice President Al Gore casting the tie-breaking vote. No Republicans voted for the measure. That means that if three Democratic representatives or one Democratic senator switches sides, the measure will fail.

Some Democrats want a big fuel tax; some do not. Some Democrats can accept cuts in social programs; others cannot. Some worry more than others about the ratio of tax increases to spending reductions. Many in Washington think it will be impossible to forge a measure that can unite all the factions of the Democratic Party in the House and the Senate.

Historians who have scoured the record have not found a single case in the last half

of this century in which an important bill was enacted with no votes from one of the parties in either house.

"It's an unusual and very difficult task," said Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York. "There's no point in putting together a great bill that can't pass or a bill that can pass that the president can't sign."

Mr. Moynihan, who was first elected in 1976, and Mr. Rostenkowski, who was first elected in 1958, say they are determined to pull it off, and say they are entering the conference as partners, not antagonists.

Ordinarily at this stage, said Mr. Rostenkowski, who has been chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for 12 years and has participated in countless conferences, he would be gearing up to do battle with the Senate. But on this bill, he said, he and Mr. Moynihan, who is in his first year as chairman, must be careful that nothing they demand from the other would cause the measure to be defeated.

Mr. Rostenkowski, 65, and Mr. Moynihan, 66, have known each other for years. Mr. Rostenkowski said he remembered when Mr. Moynihan worked in the Labor Department in the Kennedy administration. Mr. Moynihan recalled that Mr. Rostenkowski defended him in 1976 when party liberals tried to get him removed from the Democratic platform-drafting committee.

★ POLITICAL VOTES ★

Guarding the President: Not Just a Man's Job

WASHINGTON — It is an image made famous by countless photographs and movies: The large, steely man with dark sunglasses and dark suit who talks into his watch and stares unrelentingly into the crowd, a teltale cord curling from his ear and down his collar.

Even in a town that has become accustomed to the crumbling of male bastions, it is still a bit startling to see a 5-foot-3-inch (1.60-meter) woman with a revolver and automatic weapon guarding the 6-foot-2-inch president of the United States.

But like most of the rest of American society, the Secret Service is becoming feminized. It's a strange new world for this historically male culture, steeped in machismo and stoicism.

"It used to be that samurai warriors were taught flower arrangements to enhance their feminine side," said a man Secret Service agent stationed in Washington. "I'm not making any degrading comparisons, but I think we've always known that women bring more sensitivity to interpersonal relationships."

Of the service's 2,000 agents, about 190 are women. Both women and men agents have always performed every assignment in the agency, including the presidential protective detail, said Carl Myer, assistant special agent in charge of government liaison and public affairs.

(NYT)

64% Oppose Giving Russia More U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON — A majority of Americans are against increasing aid to Russia, a topic on the agenda at the Group of Seven economic summit meeting in Tokyo this week, according to a Gallup poll released on Tuesday.

Asked if they favored increased U.S. aid to Russia, 64 percent of the 452 people surveyed said they were opposed, 34 percent agreed and 2 percent had no opinion. The poll, taken for CNN and USA Today, had a margin of error of plus or minus five percentage points.

Also, 58 percent said President Bill Clinton should take a tougher approach on international trade than former president George Bush. But 49 percent said that lack of U.S. economic competitiveness was to blame for the country's trade problems, while 39 percent said that unfair trade practices by other countries were to blame.

Forty-eight percent held favorable views of Japan, as compared to 63 percent for Germany and 43 percent for Mexico.

But 68 percent believed that Japan had an unfair trade policy with the United States. In contrast, 9 percent said that Canada's practices were unfair and 31 percent said the European Community states were unfair.

(Reuters)

Ex-Perot Backers Cite Fund 'Mishandling'

IRVINE, California — Former campaign workers for Ross Perot have asked the FBI and the Federal Election Commission to investigate campaign irregularities in Orange County, it was reported Tuesday.

Orange County was one of Mr. Perot's strongholds during his unsuccessful presidential campaign, but former supporters told the Los Angeles Times that the Texas state and county campaign offices in Irvine were riddled with problems.

Former campaign workers claimed that funds were not properly accounted for, that payments for election-related work went to companies that could not be traced and might not have existed, and that numerous contributions and expenses in California had been left off campaign disclosure statements in violation of federal law.

"Perot has been asking government to be accountable, but he is not accountable to anyone," said Gretchen Marszalk, a member of a loosely knit group of former Perot backers. "There are grave concerns from many volunteers who saw what they thought was the mishandling of campaign funds."

(UPI)

Quote/Unquote

Mohammed T. Mehd, secretary general of the National Council on Islamic Affairs, commenting on the treatment of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, who was stripped of his white robe but allowed to keep his cap at a prison in Otisville, New York, while he awaits deportation proceedings: "They don't realize he is like the Muslim pope. The whole Muslim community takes this as an insult." (AP)

In Canada Forces, Easy Transition to New Gay Policy

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Master Sergeant Mike Simic has no doubts about whether homosexuals should be allowed to serve in the Canadian armed forces. They should not, he says, because they may disrupt the teamwork on which the military depends.

But Mr. Simic, a mechanic, also knows that his career would be torpedoed if he hassled a gay comrade. When the Canadian military decided to fully accept homosexuals last fall, the top brass decreed that harassment or discrimination of any kind would be punished. Mr. Simic said he would keep his opinions to himself.

"My attitude is, grin and bear it," he said. "There's a lot of the military that's out of your hands. The policy is very clear."

The nine months since a court case induced Canada's military leaders to open the ranks to homosexuals have been virtually casualty-free. No resignations, violence or harassment have been reported. Gay soldiers, while remaining discreet about their private lives, say they feel more comfortable. The other soldiers — not only those who have concerns about homosexuals, but also those who do not — say they have accepted the change.

The ease of this transition may stem in part from Canada's tradition of tolerance. Canadians are told from childhood that their nation accepts all colors, creeds and cultures. Polls taken about the time that the ban was repealed showed that a majority of Canadians favored admission of homosexuals.

As the U.S. military and President Bill Clinton wrap up six months of political warfare with an effort to compromise on admitting homosexuals, it is apparent that there is another reason for Canada's success: The highest leadership of Canada's armed forces has made it clear that any recruit who has a problem with the new policy will face the consequences.

"It does take a commitment from the top," said John de Chastelain, who was chief of the Canadian Defense Staff at the time of the policy change and now is the Canadian ambassador to the United States. Under him, the military revised all its harassment guidelines; began attitudinal training programs; set up new mechanisms to handle complaints and directed supervising officers down the line to follow the new rules.

At Canadian Forces Base Toronto, 300 men and women recently completed training sessions in recognizing and dealing with harassment. While the meetings did not focus on gay issues any more than on others requiring sensitivity, the base commander said they were just another way of making the policy take hold.

"It allows people to see that this is the military program, that it's not just a nice thing to do," said Colonel Edward Nurse, the commander. "We have zero tolerance for harassment, whether it's sexual, gender or ethnic."

It was this base of 1,000 personnel that spawned the court case that led Canada to overturn its ban. In 1988, Second Lieutenant Michelle Douglas, then 23, was taken by her superiors to a hotel and grilled for two days about whether she was a lesbian. Further interrogation continued for weeks. In addition to being asked about herself, Ms. Douglas said, she was asked to name other lesbians in the military.

She subsequently was given the equivalent of an honorable discharge on the grounds that she was "not advantageously employable." She got a civilian government job and took the military to court. Last fall, just before her case was to go to trial, a settlement was reached that granted her an \$80,000 payment and a public about-face from her former employers.

Some homosexuals said they remained hesitant about disclosing their sexual preference or anything about their private lives to their military comrades. Indications are that Canadian soldiers, while willing to obey the new policy, remain wary of homosexuals.

"The best thing about ending the ban in Canada is that the element of fear has been taken away," said Ms. Douglas, who still has gay friends in the military. "There will be no knock at the door."



A man going home to retrieve possessions in Hannibal, Missouri.

Commanding Water On the Mississippi

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

ROCK ISLAND, Illinois — As the rain fell again, S. K. Nanda, the chief hydrologist at the Army Corps of Engineers district office here, punched the keyboards at a bank of computers and choreographed a warty balancing act involving three giant Iowa reservoirs along two Mississippi tributaries that weeks ago had filled to capacity.

From this command post just a few feet from where the Mississippi River was created at levels not seen since 1953, Mr. Nanda was making water management decisions unlike any he has faced in his 25-year career here.

Allowing the three reservoirs to fill much more could threaten the safety of the dams that hold them. But emptying them as fast as they were filling would cause the waters to rise more in the Des Moines and Iowa Rivers.

That not only could put Hills, Iowa, and other towns downstream of the control dams in peril of flooding, but would also add more water to the Mississippi River and cause the flood to top the levees

and inundate Hannibal and other Missouri towns.

Thus, Mr. Nanda ordered his dam keepers in Iowa to take just about the only action they could: open the floodgates, emergency conduits and spillways, but not to the maximum amount.

The decisions made at Rock Island are a microcosm of what occurs every day in a mammoth plumbing system the government designed and built to control the flow of the Mississippi River and its largest tributaries.

Over the last 65 years, the United States has spent billions of dollars to build about 300 dams and reservoirs, construct thousands of miles of levees and flood walls and operate countless pumping stations to regulate water draining from parts of 35 states, or more than a third of the nation.

Mississippi Keeps Rising
Flooding continued on the Mississippi on Tuesday as it rose to record heights and threatened to keep on rising, The Associated Press reported. Another round of downpours on Monday fed the flood, breaking more levees, forcing many evacuations and destroying crops.

Away From Politics

• A 44-year-old man who had an adverse reaction to Fisharidine, an experimental drug for hepatitis B, died a day after undergoing an emergency liver transplant at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center. Clinical trials of the drug were suspended last week after patients began to suffer side effects including liver and kidney failure, numbness and tingling in the extremities.

• Boat passengers face greater risk of falling overboard than of dying from an alcohol-related boat crash, researchers reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Of 324 boating deaths recorded by the Coast Guard in 1991, 46 percent occurred while boats were docked, at anchor or drifting. Jonathan Howland of the Harvard School of Public Health and Gordon Smith of the Johns Hopkins Injury Prevention Center, found in their study. Crashes were involved in only 18 percent of deaths.

• The lives of 2 million more children a year will be saved by the end of 1995 if the mayors of the world's major cities adopt stepped-up vaccination programs, the executive director of Unicef, James F. Grant, said at a two-day international mayors' conference in Mexico City. He said local strategies were crucial to making big-city slums "measles and polio-free" by 1995 under goals set by 71 leaders at a World Summit for Children at the United Nations in 1990.

• A trial to determine whether a DuPont fungicide caused extensive crop damage in four states, which could be a gauge of how 400 similar cases across the country will proceed, began in Columbus, Georgia. The case, which combined lawsuits by farmers in Alabama, Georgia, Hawaii and Michigan, is the first of many cases over DuPont's Benlate DF to reach trial. DuPont settled a case with a California grower. DuPont pulled Benlate DF from the market in 1991, after receiving widespread complaints of crop damage that growers blamed on the fungicide. The company paid about \$500 million in settlements to farmers before conducting new tests. It concluded in November that Benlate was not at fault. AP, UPI

AMERICAN TOPICS

End Lawyer-Bashing, A Spokesman Pleads

In the wake of last week's mass shooting in a San Francisco law office by a businessman who blamed his losses on attorneys who killed nine people including himself, Harvey Safenstein, president of the California Bar Association, has called for a "cease-fire" on lawyer-bashing, contending that it contributes to increasing physical violence.

"There's a point at which jokes and humor are acceptable and a point at which they become nothing more than hate speech," he said. He acknowledged that lawyers may have brought on some of the prejudice themselves through advertising that plays down the stress and tediousness of litigation and emphasizes the potential rewards a client can enjoy in a winning lawsuit.

Mr. Safenstein criticized advertisers whose television commercials poke fun of lawyers, including a recent ad for a "perfect planner" in which a "perfect planner" is described as one without lawyers.

Comparing jokes against attorneys to hate speech against blacks and women, he said he

personally favors classifying such comments as hate crimes.

Attorneys have been the butt of humor for centuries. In Shakespeare's Henry VI, one character seeking a Utopian society says, "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."

Short Takes

"No one will ever know for sure how many lives Sidney Faison saved" last week. The Washington Post said in an editorial. Mr. Faison, 50, was on his way to his home in southeast Washington when he smelled gas leaking from an underground pipeline. As a street engineer, he recognized the danger and re-directed traffic away from the site for several minutes. The ensuing explosion engulfed him in flames. Mr. Faison died a few hours later. The Post reflected that when he smelled gas, he "could have kept right on going. Most people would have and no one would have judged them harshly for doing so. Heroism is talked about a lot, but it's hard to define until you see it."

Scientists have now located DNA — deoxyribonucleic acid, the basic genetic material from the age of the dinosaurs. This particular DNA was from an extinct weevil, not from a dinosaur. But even if actual dinosaur DNA were to be found, it is extremely unlikely that living di-

nosaurus could be cloned from it. This is what happens in the book and film, "Jurassic Park." But in real life, The Washington Post reports, DNA deteriorates rapidly; any that survived for 65 million years would be so far gone that it could not be reconstructed.

The largest strand of dinosaur-age DNA thus far discovered was about 250 subunits long, a tiny segment of what originally was a strand of millions of subunits. And nobody knows the sequence in which the subunits were strung.

A ban on the sale and manufacture of some lead fishing sinkers because they endanger waterfowl is being pushed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Some conservation groups want the ban because of evidence that waterfowl, particularly loons and swans, are dying from lead poisoning after ingesting lead sinkers.

Al Hirschfeld, who has been drawing line caricatures of Broadway figures for The New York Times for 66 years, turned 90 this month, still working seven days a week. "I've always been fascinated by the way in which a simple line can communicate its message," he says. "But I can't say that I understand anything more about it than I did 70 years ago."

Arthur Higbee

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THE TOKYO SUMMIT / ONE MORE CHANCE

Offstage: The Policy Whiz U.S. National Security Adviser Sets Tone

By Gwen Ifill
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Every Wednesday, three men gather around the conference table in a spacious corner office in the West Wing of the White House to share sandwiches and talk. Their conversation is anything but casual, for they are the backbone of President Bill Clinton's foreign policy team.

W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser; Les Aspin, the secretary of defense; and Warren M. Christopher, the secretary of state, are the people who have drafted the president's speeches and policy statements in preparation for his visit to Tokyo this week to meet with the leaders of the world's wealthiest nations.

They have spent weeks in close negotiations with representatives from the other countries trying to resolve differences over economic policies and aid to Russia.

Mr. Lake will be at the president's side as he travels to Tokyo for his most extensive foray to date on the world stage. And when the leaders of the Group of Seven issue their communiqués in Tokyo, much of the direction will have been determined in advance by Mr. Lake and a staff of strategists and technocrats.

The advisers place a premium on collegiality, secrecy, efficiency and finding a Clinton-like consensus on every issue. In planning for the economic conference in Tokyo, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen also has taken part, as have Robert E. Rubin, head of the new National Economic Council, and his deputy, W. Bowman Cutler.

But because Mr. Rubin has a significantly smaller staff and a mandate that focuses on domestic issues, Mr. Lake's shop has driven much of the preparations for the Asia trip.

A national security official said: "As we look at this week, we have a new president going to Asia — a new Asia. It really becomes increasingly clear that we ought to use this as an opportunity to talk more broadly about the United States as a Pacific power and the emerging economic and security relationships with the United States and Asia."

The summit meeting will inevitably push Mr. Lake closer to the public view. But the national security adviser and his own team, members of the White House national security staff,

generally leave the public stage to such cabinet members as Mr. Aspin and Mr. Christopher, in part to avoid the sort of turf warfare that often has marred the making of foreign policy.

"I really wanted to avoid becoming the guard-all shield between the president and the rest of the foreign policy community, but at the same time make sure he wasn't being buried in all kinds of different memos and meetings," Mr. Lake said. "That's not what the president wants in any case."

The feuds between William F. Rogers and Henry A. Kissinger under President Richard Nixon,

Anthony Lake's shop has driven much of the preparations for the Asia trip.

and Zbigniew Brzezinski and Cyrus R. Vance under President Jimmy Carter are now remembered almost as much as the achievements. Even James A. Baker 3d and Brent Scowcroft, who worked as secretary of state and national security adviser for President George Bush, had their tense moments.

"I think Tony and I and Les are determined that we'll not have a repeat of the tensions that existed in previous administrations," said Mr. Christopher, who worked with Mr. Lake at the State Department during the Carter years.

"If that falls apart," another adviser added, "you get the Vance-Brzezinski, the Kissinger-Rogers vehemence, and everybody loses."

Some of Mr. Lake's supporters, concerned that, like some of his predecessors, he is ceding the political credit for U.S. policy advances to Mr. Christopher, have begun quietly campaigning to raise his visibility just a bit. But Mr. Lake has generally eschewed television and most other opportunities to publicize his role.

"The more you do, especially in a job like this, outside, the more the others are going to start feeling you're threatening them," said a White House official.

When the national security advisers boast at all, it is to point out that — in their view, at least

— the president's foreign policy operation has suffered few of the growing pains that have occurred on the domestic and communications side of the White House.

This ignores the administration's biggest foreign policy stumble to date, its abortive effort in force allied action in Bosnia. Mr. Lake, officials concede, has been at the center of that crisis as well.

And critics say the foreign policy brain trust also mirrors some of Mr. Clinton's own weaknesses. To some members of Congress and people in the foreign policy community, the collegiality of the president's advisers comes across as amishness, their secrecy as stubbornness, and their passion for efficiency as a maddening inability to see the forest for the trees.

Mr. Lake is the most frequent target for both the praise and the complaints that emerge about the president's foreign policy office. Low-key, bespectacled and possessed of a dry wit, he does not fit the mold of previous national security advisers, most of whom have been drawn from the military. A career Foreign Service officer who served in Vietnam and later opposed the war, Mr. Lake's appearance suggests an academic background; he has been a professor at Mount Holyoke College.

The White House foreign policy team is so circumspect that even members of Congress with security clearance have trouble forming opinions about its efficiency.

"I suspect he's very much unworked," Representative Lee Hamilton, a Democrat of Indiana who is chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, said of Mr. Lake. "That means it's tough for him to get to an issue unless it's urgent."

Harsher critics suggest that the president's foreign policy advisers are too reactive and have not taken on enough of an advocacy role.

But if it is true that Mr. Lake is the man at Mr. Clinton's elbow when it comes to setting foreign policy, what of Mr. Christopher? "The principal spokesman for foreign policy should be the secretary of state," a White House official said. "It gets confusing when there is more than one voice out there. But there's no question who's driving foreign policy in terms of the decision-making process." That would be Mr. Lake.



John Major of Britain and Kim Campbell of Canada in Tokyo on Tuesday on eve of G-7 meeting.

GATT Crossroads: Final Opportunity To Avert Trade War?

By Peter Behr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In each of the last three years, the leaders of the world's major industrial powers have vowed to complete a significant new global trading agreement by year's end, but then failed to deliver.

By most accounts, the Tokyo summit meeting for the Group of Seven industrial nations will not reach even the partial victory they have sought since March — a big package of cuts in industrial tariffs that would give momentum to the talks.

A smaller package may emerge, but it may not be enough to revive bargaining and permit the entire agreement to be wrapped up by year's end, officials feared.

Now, even diplomats and economists committed to free global trade question whether the current approach works any longer in a world where growth is stagnant, fears of unemployment are high and governments are on the defensive.

"We are witnessing the long and

painful death of a good idea," a senior European Community diplomat said last week.

To the diplomat and other insiders, GATT has come to stand for the "Original Agreement to Talk and Talk."

Analysts see three consequences if GATT cannot be revitalized:

- The world could move rapidly toward a triad of regional trading blocs — Western Europe, Asia and the Americas, although a defeat of the North American Free Trade Agreement could deflate that alliance.
- Global commerce would continue to be driven by expanding multinational firms, whose internal transfers of goods and materials between home and foreign subsidiaries account for a large portion of world trade.
- If talking stopped, shooting could start.

A battle already has started over steel, trade, where producers on four continents are fighting for survival and markets are flooded with cut-rate products.

The United States, the European Community, Canada, Japan, Taiwan and Mexico have moved to escalate foreign trade in allegedly "dumped" at unfairly low prices or to restrict imports in other ways.

To some trade experts, GATT's difficulties are frighteningly reminiscent of the period 60 years ago when economic crisis prompted the United States and Europe to block out each other's goods, stangle commerce and deepen the worldwide depression.

"A little bit of history and knowledge of politics makes you wary," said Jagdish Bhagwati, a Columbia University economics professor and an adviser to GATT.

In the decades after World War II, GATT succeeded because its goals were limited — the toughest issues like agriculture and textile trade were sidestepped.

The United States, as the world's foremost economic power, legitimized GATT by keeping its markets mostly open to others.

Today, GATT is showing its age. The structure resembles nothing so much as a dinosaur — a handful of senior officials from the most powerful countries, the United States, the European Community, Japan and Canada — form the head, lagging over the broad political compromises that are essential for direction.

The body is 110 nations, large and small, with bewilderingly different economic needs.

Connecting the two is a long, thin spinal column of "traders" in Geneva charged with settling disputes and turning political agreements into rules, a mystifying process.

The current round of GATT negotiations is called the Uruguay Round, after the site of the meeting that launched the round in 1986.

In the heady economic boom then, the industrial democracies sought the biggest package of trade compromises and agreements ever attempted. Tariffs would be cut by an average of one-third, including formerly taboo sectors such as agriculture.

GATT's rules would be stretched to cover the toughest commercial issues, such as export subsidies and piracy of products and intellectual property.

The world's economy would be the winner, with the reduction of trade barriers boosting growth and job creation as exports expanded. The problem, of course, is the jobs that would be lost as foreign products found new footholds in world markets.

When recession began to spread two years ago, it became harder to make compromises that would cost jobs at home.

The expansion of trade has been one of the few economic bright spots around the world, creating new jobs and wealth.

According to GATT, some 23 million jobs in the G-7 countries — 7.2 million in the United States, 6 million in Japan and 1.5 million in France — are supported by export industries.

Millions more depend on service industries that a new agreement could incorporate into the world trading system.

Economists calculate that the net benefits from a global agreement would be large — an extra \$5 trillion in growth over the following 10 years, \$1 trillion of that in the United States — because the very trade makes economies more competitive and productive.

SUMMIT: Tokyo Rules Out Clinton's Approach to Closing Trade Gap

Continued from Page 1

Japan's trade surplus. His popularity and political fortunes never seemed to recover after that.

When Mr. Clinton and Mr. Miyazawa last met, the president said he wanted Japan to agree to a "framework" approach in which the two countries would agree to specific numerical goals on such things as shares of each other's markets. Mr. Miyazawa insisted the approach was unworkable and has stuck to that position. When Mr. Clinton used the term again Tuesday, it was to say that he hoped the two nations would reach a framework agreement this week

to watch as measurements of progress on trade matters but would not set specific targets to meet. U.S. and Japanese officials said.

Mr. Miyazawa barely looked at Mr. Clinton Tuesday as the leaders answered questions. The prime minister brightened only briefly, when Mr. Clinton remarked on his delight at being back in Japan.

Both leaders said that progress had been made in reaching agreement on a framework approach to reducing the trade surplus. "We don't want to raise false hopes, but we have hopes," Mr. Clinton said. Referring to Mr. Miyazawa's political troubles and the impending election, he added, "Conventional wisdom would have it that it would

not be possible at such a political moment, but the prime minister has defied conventional wisdom."

Mr. Clinton, however, was visibly taken aback by the direct rejection of the heart of his plan. "We have a slight difference of view on that," he said, but he chose not to resist his views.

Mr. Clinton went to great lengths to avoid reproaching Japan. He sought to focus not just on the economy but on smoother aspects of relations with Tokyo. He referred to American opposition to efforts by North Korea to build nuclear weapons, an issue of concern to Japan, and pledged to keep American military bases operating in Japan and South Korea.

EC: Brussels Fails to Wring Concessions From Japan in Bilateral Talks

Continued from Page 1

week's high-level meetings in Tokyo because of illness.

At the same time, the Community's leaders are divided among themselves over an array of trade, interest rate, and currency policies.

For instance, John Major, the British prime minister, is continuing to campaign for a global trade agreement while François Mitterrand, the French president, insists that no GATT deal is possible and

has recently advocated throwing up protectionist barriers to inexpensive imports from Asia's fast-growing economic dynamism. Meanwhile, Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, has been stymied in achieving substantial improvement in Bonn's fiscal position, leaving him able to do little more than hold out hope that Europe's sputtering central economic power will start to turn around later this year.

All this leaves Europe's industrial

powers incapable of much effective action.

"Europe's goal is damage limitation," said Stanley Crossick, director of the Belmont European Policy Center in Brussels. "The idea is to lower expectations as much as possible."

That is just what EC negotiators did Tuesday in their talks in Tokyo.

Sir Leon Brittan, Brussels' chief trade official, said he told Mr. Miyazawa that Japan's trade surplus was a macroeconomic problem for Japan and the world. Meanwhile, the EC economic affairs commissioner, Heungsun Christophersen, warned that Tokyo's international imbalance could soar as high as \$150 billion this year, from \$107 billion in 1992.

But Sir Leon said the Community's position was that Japan should reduce its global current-account surplus "in the next year or two, but without necessarily specifying a target or time limit." How any reduction should be achieved was up to Japan, he added.

The EC is torn between Tokyo and Washington, leaving it with a weak hand to play. Brussels worries that any insistence on Japanese macroeconomic targets would undermine its complaint that the United States, in seeking specific import targets for certain business sectors, risks discriminating against European producers. So even though the Community is increasingly alarmed by a bilateral trade deficit with Japan that soared to \$31.2 billion last year, it finds itself allied with Tokyo against the Clinton administration.

"If sectoral targets are dangerous when agreed by others, they don't become less dangerous when agreed by us," Sir Leon said.

Despite its attempts to avoid the label of "managed trade," however, the EC will reopen its talks with Japan over auto imports next week.

In April, the two sides agreed that Japan should reduce its auto exports to the Community by 9.4

percent this year, based on estimates that demand for new cars would fall by 6.5 percent. But with sales in the 12 nations of the EC down by 18 percent so far this year, European automakers have been pleading for additional restrictions on Japanese cars.

On the broader trade equation, EC officials urged Japan to take additional stimulative measures, including cuts in income taxes, in an effort to boost imports.

Japan, they argued, is the only G-7 nation with public finances healthy enough to support additional pump-priming. Mr. Christophersen said the EC had been disappointed by Japan's two fiscal packages so far, which totaled nearly \$200 billion.

Many analysts, however, have argued that Japan's trade partners should be urging Tokyo to loosen its monetary reins by lowering interest rates. Washington and Brussels have held back, though, out of fear that such a move might weaken the yen, presuming that a strong currency harms Japanese exporters.

But resolving the situation through Japanese domestic expansion would be better than export restrictions.

In the talks, the EC negotiators also stressed the importance of a "trade assessment mechanism," a series of bilateral talks that began earlier this year to discover and define the causes of imbalances and obstacles to trade between Japan and the EC. The talks, which are soon to select specific sectors for study, should become "active" within a few months, Sir Leon said.

"The time has come to use it as a tool for action," Sir Leon said.

Tokyo officials, however, said it was too soon to discuss how to respond to any determination the group might make about Japanese trade practices.

Tom Redburn contributed to this article from Paris.

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Herald Tribune

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A Court for World Outlaws

How to deal with a person like General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the Somali warlord who orders attacks on United Nations peacekeepers and uses women and children as shields for the killers? Under whose jurisdiction could he be prosecuted? There is no functional civil government in Somalia. Even if UN soldiers could arrest him, what would they do with him after that? Convene a war crimes tribunal, as is being done now to try the "ethnic cleansers" in the Balkans? That idea summons up the daunting prospect of establishing ad hoc tribunals in every corner of the world where civil law breaks down. There is a better way: establish a permanent international criminal court to try people who flout globally recognized standards of behavior. The World Court in The Hague deals with disputes between governments, but there is no comparable body to judge individuals. The need is obvious. In Colombia, leaders of the big drug cartels are so powerful that they can order the murder of judges, jury members, journalists and government officials who try to thwart them. The crimes committed by terrorists, hijackers and smugglers of drugs, wildlife and other contraband know no national boundaries. And in small conflicts all over the world (East Timor, for example), people get away with murder because there is no way to bring them to justice. In January, Senator Christopher Dodd of Connecticut introduced a joint resolution in Congress calling for the United States to support UN efforts to establish such a court. Last fall, the UN Security Council unanimously requested that the International Law Commission draw up the terms of such an agreement. There are obvious problems. What crimes should be covered, and who would decide whom to prosecute? What if Saddam Hussein tried to have George Bush arrested? How should the requirements of different legal traditions be reconciled? What rules of evidence would be used? Some countries would see an international court as a threat to their sovereignty. One way to get around this would be to require an accused person's country to consent to prosecution. But that would present its own problems. Would Libya really surrender the suspected Pan Am bombers to such a court? Colombia's powerful drug lords have already forced their government to abandon its extradition treaty with the United States; they would surely try to make life miserable for a government that consented to hand them over to an international court. These problems are real but surmountable. The United Nations is already developing a powerful precedent as it sets up the terms for the war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Another possible formula would be to limit the court's jurisdiction to crimes, like slave trafficking and hijacking, already covered by international conventions. The Bush administration's attitude toward forcing a court was to list the inherent problems and wait until somebody else ironed them out. The Clinton administration has yet to take a position. President Bill Clinton could give the international court a significant nudge by throwing his weight behind the effort. Unfortunately, there will always be outlaws like General Aidid. The international community will continue to suffer as long as there is no way to bring them to justice. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Democracies in Renewal

For those running just about any democracy these days, life is one continuous voter revolt. The anger of electorates is being fed by reaction to the sluggish world economy and by a (correct) sense that national politicians have less and less power to influence events in the global marketplace. There is also the end of the Cold War. The Soviet threat created a grand fault line in the existence of what permitted politicians in the democracies to see themselves as standing on the right side of history. Two democracies are now undergoing something close to bloodless revolutions. In Italy, the Christian Democratic Party has been the dominant force since 1945, the one party that could keep out the Communists—long Italy's second largest party. In Japan, the Liberal Democrats have been in power since 1955. They had two obligations: to keep the Japanese economy growing and to maintain close relations with the United States. The bipolar world was good to the Liberal Democrats as it was to the Christian Democrats. Now both parties are starting chaos in the face. Local elections in Italy last month produced laments for the Christian Democrats' "agony" and "torment." Of 144 mayoralities at stake, the party took nine. The former Communist Party, renamed the Democratic Party of the Left, took 73. In northern Italy, the separatist Northern League took 16 city halls, notably in Milan. The force behind the anti-establishment sweep is an extraordinary scandal that has found almost all of the country's leading political figures enmeshed in charges of payoffs and other forms of corruption, including links to the Mafia. Scandals are also tipping up the Liberal Democrats in Japan. Recent weeks have witnessed the defection of leading figures from the LDP, and a slew of new political parties are gaining strength in what might be seen as Japan's answer to the Perot factor. The Liberal Democrats held their own in Tokyo elections that some expected would go against them. Still, the era of their dominance is at an end. Scandals do wonders for parties out of power. But in both Italy and Japan, a radically changed world situation has permitted scandals to have an impact that they would not have had in the Cold War. Voters in both places seem willing to gamble on new leadership even though it is not clear what kinds of political movements or individuals will emerge. In this, the electorates of Japan and Italy are much like those of their sister democratic countries—only more so. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Right Medicine for China

China's leaders must be complimented for taking the brave decision to pull the brakes before it is too late. But Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, the man put in charge, faces a Herculean task. For a start, many of those guilty of the excesses that Beijing is trying to curb are provincial officials, some well-connected to the country's top leaders. They are likely to stand in the way of controls which could put an end to their newfound wealth. Still, the combination of monetary measures and state fiat should go some way in reining in not just runaway money supply and prices but the renegade provinces as well. Even in the advanced free-market economies, macroeconomic adjustments are slow and painful. In China's case, the process is all the more difficult because its economy is still halfway between the old centrally planned monolith and a free-wheeling capitalist experiment. The biggest problem is that macroeconomic management, using free-market mechanisms, is a whole new ballgame for China's leaders. To make matters worse, the tools available to economic ministers and central bankers are, at best, crude imitations. There are no fiscal weapons to speak of, as a proper taxation system does not exist. Officials are still struggling with how to manage or float the country's currency. The central bank is, at least in free-market terms, a toothless bureaucracy, and it will take more than well-publicized executions of corrupt bankers to ensure that the thousands of financial institutions that have sprouted up understand the concepts of creditworthiness and due diligence. But the big test is how far to apply the remedies. Too strong a prescription could unravel China's reforms—sending many state enterprises to the wall, exacerbating urban unemployment and social unrest, and scaring foreign investors. Too soft an approach will be ineffective. A deft balancing act will be required. —Business Times (Singapore).

Clinton on the Tokyo Stage

Among the politically and economically crippled statesmen of the world who will come to Tokyo on the crucibles of economic crises, one arrival Bill Clinton has, astonishingly, become the emerging star of the summit. While all others are setting low hopes for the conference, Mr. Clinton has appeared on the scene determined to turn this into "his" summit. He wants to use the stage to establish himself as a world leader and to win authority, trust and respect in Tokyo—things he doesn't exactly get an overdose of at home. This should not be misinterpreted as meaning that the United States wants to return to the role of world policeman, as we saw in the handling of dictators like Manuel Noriega, Saddam Hussein and Moammar Gadhafi under George Bush. It is a role in which not only Mr. Clinton but also the great majority of Americans do not feel comfortable. —Die Welt (Hamburg).

Behind the Baghdad Attack

President Bill Clinton justified the missile attack against intelligence headquarters in Baghdad as a legitimate act of self-defense under the United Nations' Charter. Diplomatically, this was the proper rationale to invoke. It conveyed an American desire to respect international law. But there are other questions that Americans are entitled to ask about this resort to force. To justify the weapons used and the target selected, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin invoked the principle of proportionality. With innocent civilians killed in Baghdad, the mathematics of foiled assassination and "collateral damage" do not add up to proportionality. But if Saddam's crimes against humanity—the systematic mass murder of Iraqis—are weighed against Mr. Clinton's symbolic slap, then the punishment cannot even pretend to be commensurate with the crime. —The Boston Globe.

'Cynicism Is a Luxury We Cannot Afford'

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—The Group of Seven summit offers Bill Clinton an opportunity to remind Americans and the rest of the world why he defeated George Bush last November. Having spent nearly six months obscuring those reasons, he should seize this chance with both hands. President Clinton's comparative advantage in national politics is his quick, broad comprehension of the world's political economy. He has an almost tacit awareness of the big, cutting-edge economic issues and their impact on the politics and psychology of a nation. In Tokyo he has been provided a forum to demonstrate that awareness at an international level. At a White House luncheon for a group of columnists a few days ago, Mr. Clinton dined from sober descriptions of the continuing downturn in the global economy to optimistic assessments of how a change in psychology can lead to a change in performance and cooperation. He said he was determined "to inject some new energy" into the Group of Seven process by arguing that "cynicism is a luxury we cannot afford." America, Britain, Canada, France, Germany and Japan "are very strong and have enormous resources," he said. "We are wasting an enormous amount of time and energy being hangdog" about economic change. For one who last talked with Mr. Clinton at length just before he took office, the presidency does not yet appear to have been a transforming experience for this affable Southerner. He has willfully maintained his bluff, direct approach and his eclectic curiosity about the world. He wrestles daily with an army of problems, throw-

ing some of them and being thrown by others. He wears the presidency like a large suit still being cut to his size. He has kept a low profile on foreign policy in his opening days in office to emphasize his dedication to domestic issues. Tokyo forces him to acknowledge, as he did in the campaign, that it is no longer possible or wise to divide foreign and domestic challenges. Getting the global economy moving again will invigorate a faltering American recovery. Re-establishing President Clinton's authority abroad will help re-establish it at home after five months of difficulty. Listening to the president describe his reaction to Arnold Schwarzenegger's much panned "Last Action Hero" during pre-lunch chitchat gave me a feel for how he reacts to his own low standing in the polls despite his efforts to cut the deficit and stimulate the economy. "I don't understand why the critics are so hard on this movie," he said. "It was an effort to have some fun. I liked it myself." Listen to the president discuss Europe and Japan today and you know that in preparation for Tokyo he has studied the right files and drawn the right conclusions. But such presidential diligence has been obscured by the gaffes of the White House staff and what Mr. Clinton himself called "the thorny guard of Bosnia." "Everybody is kind of down," he said, moving from a description of low growth in Japan to low growth in Germany and on to what may be the

most telling sequence of economic developments in any single Group of Seven country today. As Mr. Clinton noted in telling detail, France illustrates "an emerging disconnect between productivity growth and job losses" in all Western industrial democracies. Over the past decade France has registered steady and parallel increases in productivity and unemployment. French joblessness now exceeds 10 percent, a figure that is an average for all 12 European Community countries. "We must have a serious discussion of job growth" in Tokyo that would include looking at the possibility that in the future "technology will be job limiting, not job expanding," Mr. Clinton said. He said he was not prepared to adopt that view. But in raising it he was touching on a big idea that most other political leaders have not dared to confront, even though it is very much on the mind of forward-looking European businessmen and American economists: These may be the future not because work is going to be done in an interdependent but commercially competitive world. Governments need to look increasingly at how their microeconomic policies and priorities intersect in the global marketplace, beginning at the Tokyo summit, the president suggested. Throughout the rest of the meal he skipped nimbly from the Gulf to North Korea and beyond, sounding resolutely informed and resolutely centrist. He said that U.S. defense spending cuts were perhaps too much, not too little. At another point he recalled a recent article on China and Asia by Henry Kissinger. —The Washington Post.

A Winner But Also A Puzzle

By A. M. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON—The president gave the small lunch for journalists because he wanted to talk about the Tokyo economic summit before he set off. I listened earnestly, but the truth is that my mind occasionally wandered off—to a funny movie, and to a budget cut that had escaped his attention. Afterward, I stopped feeling guilty about my lapses of strict attention to summit solemnities because, taken together, the movie and the budget cut seemed to sum up both the president's "winning" and his failure symbols, something that all journalists cherish dearly. The film was a wonderful assassination of journalistic prophets, a "documentary" prepared by the Clinton people and shown at the inauguration gala. One year after another was recaptured at different points in the campaign capturing Bill Clinton's chances of becoming president—out, dead, as long as Bill Who? The movie should have been the appetizer for lunch. For weeks the press has told us that Europeans think very poorly of Mr. Clinton—bumbling, inexperienced, unsophisticated, unfit for coalition country. But here was Bill Who, not only president but going to a summit where he will be the only national leader with a future longer than a blink, representing the United States with the most political and economic stability. In Japan and Italy, the governments are busy arresting themselves. In Britain, the prime minister teeters and the Royal Family is embarrassing comedy. In France and Germany, François Mitterrand and Helmut Kohl must be calling Mikhail Gorbachev for tips on setting up their post-office foundations. But every time my head did naturalized American blood started pumping pleasantly at Mr. Clinton's in-your-face triumph, I remembered that budget item. I thought unhappily that it showed Mr. Clinton's puzzling failure to lead the country on the fundamental issue of the right of the citizens to live in peace and safety. On Wednesday last week, with the approval of administration budget specialists, the House of Representatives cut \$2.1 billion from President Clinton's own anti-drug budget. The money was to have been spent on drug therapy and education. On Thursday, the president swore in his new director of drug policy. Obviously nobody had told Mr. Clinton what had happened in the House because he talked earnestly about how his administration was increasing the budget for drug therapy and education as essential ways of cutting drug demand. On Friday, the day of the luncheon, word had not climbed up the White House chain. But then, why should administration budget people take too seriously Mr. Clinton's commitment to fighting drugs and the crime and fears it brings to America? The White House virtually wiped out the anti-drug office that Mr. Clinton turned over to the new director, Les Brown. The president gives neither direction nor passion to the war against drugs; forgive the unfashionable expression. For the administration it is not an ivory tower. No careers will be found there. Mr. Clinton talks about creating jobs, but otherwise he has a strange air of detachment about what most Americans who live in the cities really want. They really want freedom from the dangers of drug addiction for their children—and freedom from bullets. They want guns in cities criminalized for almost everybody but cops. They want the disgrace of homelessness handled—care for the mentally ill, housing for the economically destitute and rousing for the exploiters and marauders of the streets. They even dream of sending their children to schools without metal detectors, where teenage girls respect themselves enough not to walk around with big bellies. No president can give all that, nor government alone. But a president can preach and holler at the citizenry, implore and criticize it, tell Americans what home or school or church can do, what they have to do all by themselves, what government must do and where its limits lie. That is leadership by inspiration, the antidote to leadership by demagoguery. This writer would not be surprised if before long we find ourselves in a world economy consisting of three large and more or less closed trading blocs. Whether this would be good or bad for North America and Europe remains to be seen. It would almost certainly be very bad indeed for Japan. —International Herald Tribune. © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

In Tokyo, Familiar Problems and Little Optimism

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—The weak point of the Group of Seven summit process has been the failure to follow through, says Robert Horvath, who was an official note-taker at the first eight sessions and has been a close follower, as a private citizen, of the series since then. The inability of summit leaders to deliver on their promises has been conspicuous in recent years. In Toronto in 1989 they sought to give the same kind of debt relief to poor countries in Africa and elsewhere as they were cranking up for Latin America. That did not happen—but four years later it is the top priority on the British agenda for Tokyo at the 19th summit starting this Wednesday. At the Houston extravaganza in 1990, and again in London in 1991 and Munich in 1992, the leaders pledged their reputations on driving the Uruguay Round to a conclusion. But they went back on their word—a failure that can be laid directly at the doors of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand. U.S. preoccupation with regional agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement, has raised the question about how committed Bill Clinton is to multilateralism. The Japanese ambassador in Washington, Takakazu Kimiyama, said in an interview, "We are concerned that the United States may not be wedded to the GATT." When national interest collides with international commitments, the home front gets the top priority. The needs of French and German farmers get more attention from Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand than the complaints of Third World farmers who cannot compete against rich countries' subsidies. Under

President Clinton, Washington has been offering protectionist steel quotas so onerous to French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur as to persuade him to stay home rather than go to Tokyo. The Russian aid package, much debated at the last three summits, does not look much closer to reality. Promises that Bill Clinton made to Boris Yeltsin at their meeting in Vancouver will be watered down in Tokyo. A \$4 billion package in Vancouver will be reduced to \$2 billion in Tokyo. In sum, the Tokyo agenda will be dominated by issues left over from Toronto, Houston, London, Munich and Vancouver—and there is little reason to believe that the history books will record this summit as a huge success. Each of the seven powers has significant economic problems at home, and weak leadership. At a real economic growth rate of about 2.5 percent this year, the United States will exceed Japan's 1 percent. Europe, suffering from double-digit unemployment and a loss of self-confidence, will be lucky to come up with a zero. Japan is in the throes of a political upheaval that threatens to unseat the tired and scandal-ridden Liberal Democratic Party. Mr. Clinton, as low as he is in American popularity polls, has a better rating than the other six principals. President Clinton is in Tokyo with a simple three-point agenda: Try to boost global economic growth, get the Uruguay Round moving, and assure that a real aid package goes to President Yeltsin.

Small achievements will be displayed with fanfare—for example, announcement of a Group of Seven office to be opened in Moscow as a clearing agency, or traffic cop, for the Western aid package. But out of this mess of old problems that won't go away and the ones that accumulate with each new day, Bill Clinton has a chance to re-establish American leadership on the global front, and thereby to entice his own back-hoser. He is very good at summarizing and stating a key issue. One such is the global jobs crisis. Many European countries pursue antiquated policies that inhibit the free movement of labor and interfere with firms' ability to hire new workers. Europe is far behind Japan and America in deriving benefits from new technologies. Germany, once a high-tech powerhouse, is slipping into a secondary position. The high promise of "Europe 1992's" huge consumer market is evaporating. Mr. Clinton could propose a concerted attack on the employment problem: it would do not only with Europe but also with the "downsizing" problem that is costing jobs in America. A G-7 initiative on job training and education, going beyond the European-proposed Band-Aids of a shorter workweek and keeping investments at home, would be a panacea, but it would lead in the right direction. Mr. Clinton should throw support to Prime Minister John Major's effort to follow through on the Toronto proposal to reduce or cancel the African countries' debt burdens. If expectations are kept to a minimum, the Tokyo summit may yet be rated a success. —The Washington Post.

Don't Bet on Trade Breakthroughs at the Summit

By William Pfaff

PARIS—America's Treasury undersecretary for international affairs, Lawrence Summers, gave a good talk in Tokyo on June 25 to the main Japanese business organization, the Keidanren, anticipating the Group of Seven meeting in that city this week. He said that the United States does not ask Japan for special treatment for American industries but for a general opening of Japanese markets to foreign manufacturers and investors. He said that the market share inside Japan of manufactured imports still is less than half that of the other major industrial countries. This "peculiar resistance" to foreign goods in the same industries over the years despite all of the efforts that the United States and the European Community have made to open Japanese markets. He also pointed out that the situation is not the result of Japan's goods being superior to imports, since a broad range of American high-tech manufacturers do better than Japan's in third markets. However, all of this has been said before, with slight result, and the Group of Seven meeting looks, judged in general, as well as with respect to any specific improvement in the Japanese trade situation. The Japanese as well as the Ger-

mans have said that there will be no growth targets set or trade deficit limits established at this week's meeting, as the United States has proposed. And the French have already vetoed any trade agreement so long as the United States threatens unilaterally to impose punitive duties on steel imports. Washington's problems with Tokyo and the European Community consequence within Japan, and talking will not change that. European protectionism is not culturally based but purely expedient and selective—just as is American protectionism. It results from pressure groups (such as the farmers' lobby), economic calculation, the perceived need to shelter particular high-technology industries; and it includes protectionist decisions made for non-economic reasons. The latter is the case with respect to barriers to American film and television exports. The French in particular wish to protect their film industry, the last commercially successful cinema industry in Europe, and the French and a number of other governments are concerned to limit television imports which, like American films, have already been amortized on the American market and can be sold in Europe at prices that no European production can meet. They are not refusing "superior" American products; they are resisting a form of dumping. They are also concerned with artists' rights. They say the writers and directors of programs and films should have a permanent say about how these are used. American practice is to treat a film or television

program as a commodity which the purchaser can cut, alter, "colorize" or otherwise do with as he wants, without regard to the maker's intentions. Thus the European objections to trade reform are specific and either have a reasoned basis or are caused by a purely domestic political vulnerability. The same thing is true of American protectionism. Washington wants to restrict steel imports because steel lobbyists are powerful. The American farm lobby is powerful. There is a certain protection in the American case which can be called cultural. The American government system is so divided in powers and structurally contentious that no administration is capable of speaking for the U.S. government as a whole, and none can be sure that it can deliver on the agreements it makes. Its problem is multilateral negotiation—simultaneously with Congress and with foreign governments. Concessions on one front jeopardize those on the other. That is the reason the "fast-track" mechanism was adopted, which—temporarily—allows the administration to make agreements which Congress has then to vote on in an all-or-nothing choice. The result of all this induces considerable pessimism about whether we really are going to see the new global trade liberalization sought in the delayed and battered Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations. The Group of Seven meeting in Tokyo is not likely to be much of a success. This writer would not be surprised if before long we find ourselves in a world economy consisting of three large and more or less closed trading blocs. Whether this would be good or bad for North America and Europe remains to be seen. It would almost certainly be very bad indeed for Japan. —International Herald Tribune. © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Righteous Only When It's Convenient?

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK—Americans deem it self-evident that men and women everywhere are created equal with the same universal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, just as the Declaration of Independence says. Third World countries like Indonesia say otherwise, claiming that human rights vary in place and time, and that enforcement is "the competence and responsibility of each government." Decoded, that seems to say that human rights are what local police say they are—which is ridiculous and reprehensible. Yet, having proclaimed universal principles, Americans once indulged in the same abuses. Americans not only permitted slavery at home, but with bolder effrontery resisted an international effort to end the slave trade at sea. After the final defeat of Napoleon, the victorious European allies gathered at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to negotiate an enduring settlement. One item on a crowded agenda was the slave trade. The British foreign secretary, Lord Castlereagh, worked diligently to win approval of a declaration calling for total abolition of "a commerce so odious and so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and nature." It was perhaps the first multinational attempt to end a human rights crime. Sanctions were proposed, and a "watching committee" instituted to monitor compliance. But the United States, while paying

lip service to the cause, failed to enforce, or let Britain enforce, maritime measures against slavers. The Vienna declaration came after decades of ineffective attempts by individual nations, beginning with Denmark in 1792, to abolish slave trading. By 1807, the British Parliament called for total suppression, and a year later the U.S. Congress adopted similar legislation. Nevertheless, the trade flourished. Finally, Britain pressed at Vienna for an international right of visit and search on the high seas, with the Royal Navy serving as policeman. Castlereagh then sought U.S. agreement on a mutual but limited right of search, but was informed by a U.S. diplomat that this was not adaptable to U.S. institutions. So began an argument that lasted for decades over suppressing the slave trade. Not until 1842 did the two countries approve a compromise treaty giving joint British and U.S. squadrons a right to search. The result was summarized by the distinguished maritime historian Samuel Eliot Morison: "Laws of the U.S. and of almost every Western nation declared the African slave trade to be punishable by death; but prior to the Lincoln administration, no American citizen was executed for the offense. Laws against it either were not enforced, or were so construed

that traffic in human flesh was protected by the American flag. The British navy was the only force seriously trying to suppress the trade; but successive administrations, faithful to the obsolete issue of visit and search, refused permission to the British to search American vessels. A slave ship only had to raise the 'proud banner of freedom' to evade search and escape." In self-exculpation, some Americans discerned a hidden motive. Britain had slaves enough in the West Indies, they pointed out, and could afford high moral ground. Besides, by weakening America's slave-based economy, Britain could dump on European markets staples of colonial goods accumulated during a long war with France. Doubtless self-interest played its part in Britain, as it did in America's evasion of suppression measures. But if economic changes undelay abolition of the slave trade, that does not diminish the great work of humanitarianism. In the words of the British scholar Basil Davidson, no apologist for colonialism: "It was thanks to them that abolition came in the first years of the 19th century and not later, perhaps much later." In this struggle, Americans sat on their hands, sniped at British motives and let their flag cloak a criminal traffic. The U.S. position then was as morally indefensible as Indochina's today. —The New York Times.

with gas. An American airplane attacked three enemy planes and drove them away from our lines. There was considerable rifle firing and unusual artillery activity against the Americans. An American reconnaissance plane was attacked by German machines, and in the course of the action one of the machines was observed to fall to the ground. 1943: Chiang's Warning CHUNGKING—[From our New York edition:] Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek predicted today [July 6] the "utter defeat" of the Axis within two years, but at the same time warned the Allies against allowing Japan time to consolidate her conquests in a broadcast to the Chinese people on the eve of the sixth anniversary of Japan's attack on China. He said that the forthcoming year will see the start of an Allied offensive which will deal "crushing blows" to the enemy on many fronts, and that there will be an "unending stream of victories."

International Herald Tribune advertisement containing contact information for the New York, London, and Paris offices, and a list of key personnel including Richard McLean, Samuel Abt, and others.

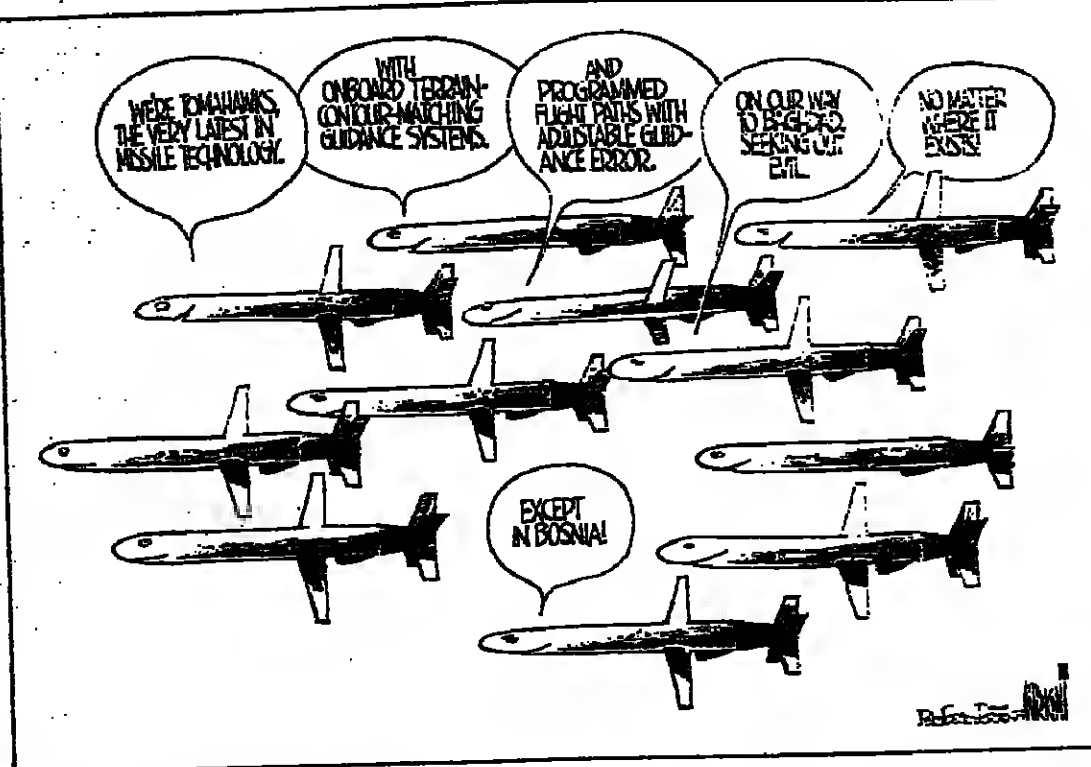
Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page: "هكذا من الأصل"

OPINION

Iraqis and Americans Need To Start Looking Past Him

By Caryle Murphy

CAIRO — The U.S. missile strike at the Iraqi intelligence services, a visible symbol of Saddam Hussein's power base, highlights what many Iraqis and others regard as the ambivalent side of U.S. policy toward Iraq...



throughout the region, since Iraq's prospects are limited if it is surrounded by a sea of anti-democratic countries. If the U.S. commitment to a truly democratic Iraq is sincere, Washington has to be thinking about subsidizing its resources, diplomacy, prestige and contacts in the region for a role there that will not be easy or evanescent...

The 'Collateral Damage': Fathers, Mothers, Friends

By Yasmine Bahrani

WASHINGTON — On the morning of June 27, when many of us watched reports of the bombing in Baghdad, a friend of mine who lives in Canada learned on CNN that her mother and father had been killed. One missile had gone astray, slamming 984 pounds (450 kilograms) of explosives into a house in the Mansour neighborhood, killing the artist Layla Attar and Abdulkhaleq Juweidin, as well as their housekeeper. My friend's brother, younger sister and cousin were seriously injured.

MEANWHILE The White House and others, meanwhile, were declaring the attack by 23 Tomahawk cruise missiles a success. Rear Admiral Michael Cramer told NBC that there were civilian casualties, "but they're insignificant." Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, called it "collateral damage." Vice President Al Gore used the word "proportionate" to describe the attack.

I no longer have the energy to quarrel with the American government over the ultimate "justice" of the attack — meant as retaliation for the alleged plot against former President George Bush. But I do want to take issue with those tidily, dehumanizing terms like "collateral damage." This time, the phrase has a special meaning for me and all the Iraqi Americans who were in hysterics trying to telephone Baghdad.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sri Lanka Was First

Regarding the editorial "More Women at the Top" (June 17): Unfortunately, this editorial listed the first five countries with women heads of government in alphabetical, not chronological, order, thereby depicting a Eurocentric projection that undercuts the contribution of Third World countries. I would like to remind you that the first woman prime minister in the world was Sri Lanka's Sirimavo Bandaranaike, who was elected in 1960.

Unparallel to a Point

Regarding "Latvia: Freedom to Savor and Share" (Opinion, June 15): In his otherwise charming account, William Safire mentions "Russians, Ukrainians, Jews." Shouldn't that be either "Russians, Ukrainians, Israelis," if the subject is nationality, or "Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Jews," if we are talking religion? Stalin considered "Jew" a "nationality" in the Soviet Union. Do we?

Vos Papiers, S'il Vous Plaît

Regarding "Under Pressure, Paris Revising Plan to Check Foreigners' ID in Streets" (June 23): I'm actually disappointed that the French police might not be able to do identity checks at random. I am a foreigner, but my residence permit is valid, and the French police tend to be polite young men. It's O.K. if they want to stop me. I can't think of a better way than identity checks to control illegal immigration.

The Original Harry's Bar

Regarding "Singapore: Signs of Intelligent Nightlife" (Leisure, June 18) by Andrew Randau: Harry's New York Bar in Paris is too often lumped with the imitators that have come along since. Harry's, at 5 rue D'Amour in Paris ("Just tell the taxi driver, 'Sank roo doe ooo'"), is the original.

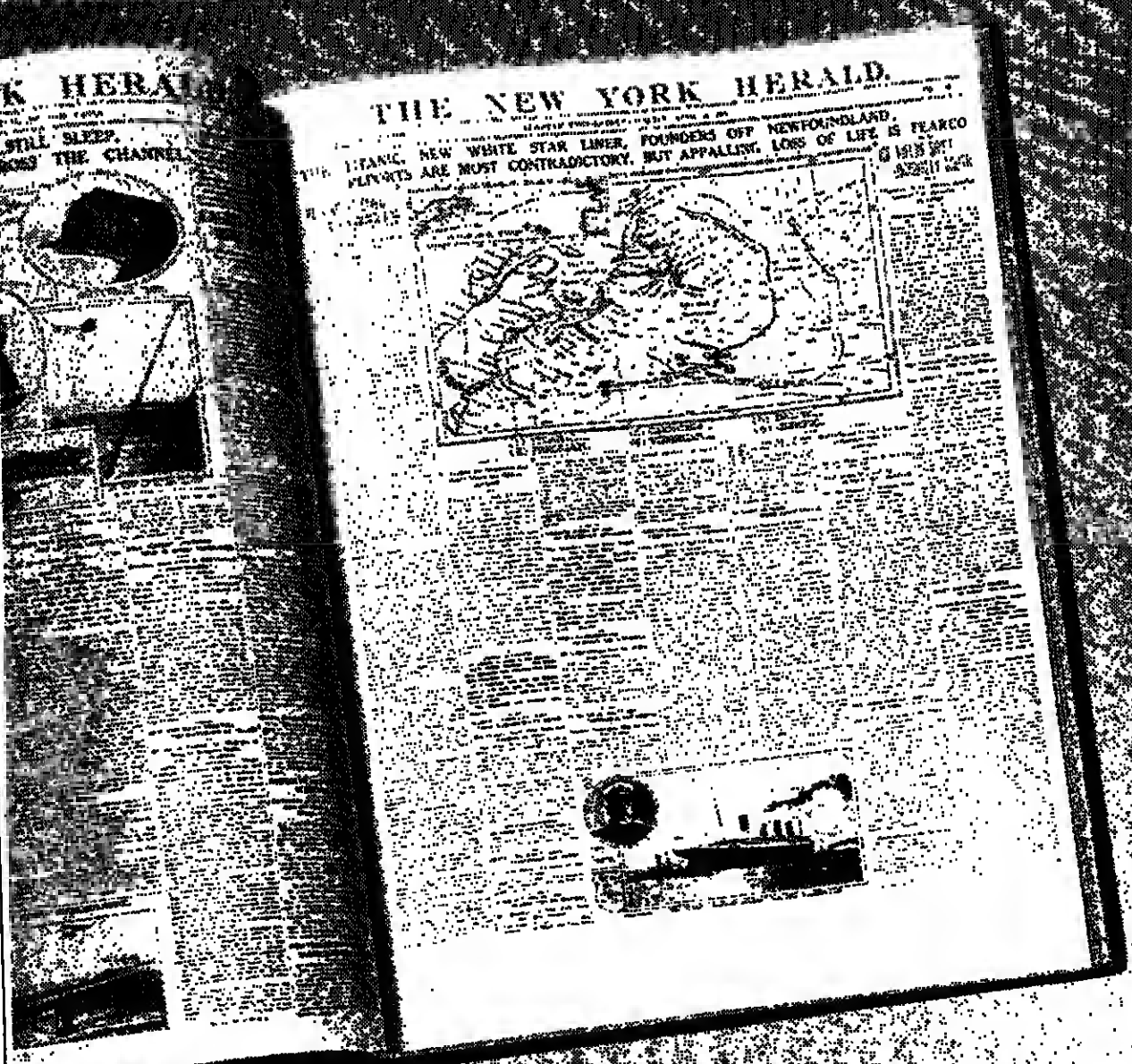
A Bankrupt Financier

The obituary "John Connolly of Texas Dies at 76" (June 17) was shockingly incomplete. Didn't he declare personal bankruptcy? Isn't that especially significant, given that he was a former U.S. Treasury secretary and an architect of global monetary policy?

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NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	Open	Close

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	Open	Close
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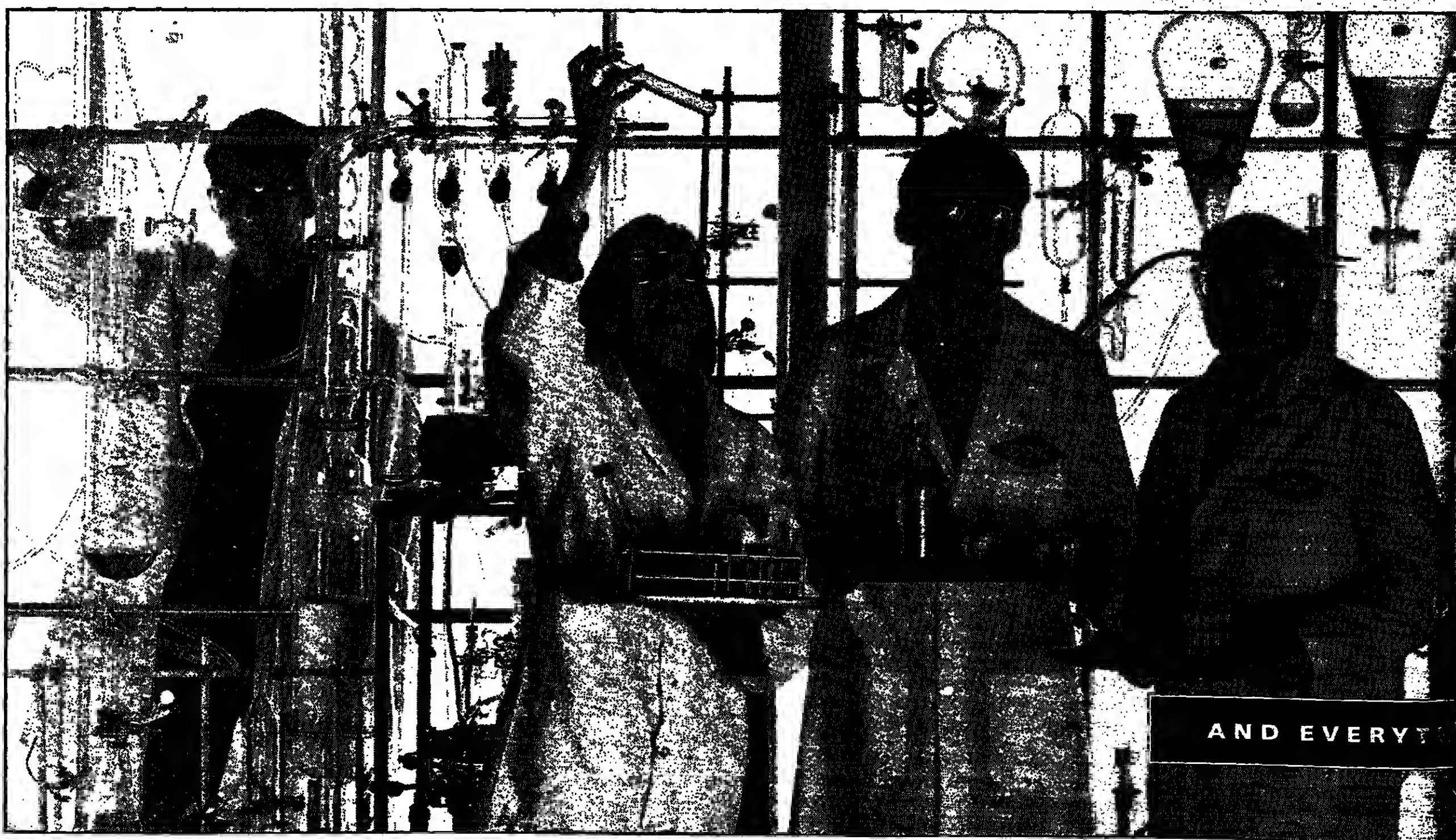
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Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trade elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	90	IBM	4.00	4.0	15	100	95	98	+3
150	140	Microsoft	0.00	0	15	150	140	145	+5
200	180	Oracle	0.00	0	15	200	180	190	+10
300	280	Intel	0.00	0	15	300	280	290	+10
400	380	Sun	0.00	0	15	400	380	390	+10
500	480	HP	0.00	0	15	500	480	490	+10
600	580	Compaq	0.00	0	15	600	580	590	+10
700	680	Digital	0.00	0	15	700	680	690	+10
800	780	PerkinElmer	0.00	0	15	800	780	790	+10
900	880	Ames	0.00	0	15	900	880	890	+10
1000	980	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1000	980	990	+10
1100	1080	Lockheed	0.00	0	15	1100	1080	1090	+10
1200	1180	Northrop	0.00	0	15	1200	1180	1190	+10
1300	1280	Rockwell	0.00	0	15	1300	1280	1290	+10
1400	1380	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1400	1380	1390	+10
1500	1480	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1500	1480	1490	+10
1600	1580	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1600	1580	1590	+10
1700	1680	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1700	1680	1690	+10
1800	1780	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1800	1780	1790	+10
1900	1880	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1900	1880	1890	+10
2000	1980	Boeing	0.00	0	15	2000	1980	1990	+10

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1500	1480	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1500	1480	1490	+10
1600	1580	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1600	1580	1590	+10
1700	1680	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1700	1680	1690	+10
1800	1780	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1800	1780	1790	+10
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1200	1180	Northrop	0.00	0	15	1200	1180	1190	+10
1300	1280	Rockwell	0.00	0	15	1300	1280	1290	+10
1400	1380	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1400	1380	1390	+10
1500	1480	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1500	1480	1490	+10
1600	1580	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1600	1580	1590	+10
1700	1680	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1700	1680	1690	+10
1800	1780	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1800	1780	1790	+10
1900	1880	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1900	1880	1890	+10
2000	1980	Boeing	0.00	0	15	2000	1980	1990	+10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	90	IBM	4.00	4.0	15	100	95	98	+3
150	140	Microsoft	0.00	0	15	150	140	145	+5
200	180	Oracle	0.00	0	15	200	180	190	+10
300	280	Intel	0.00	0	15	300	280	290	+10
400	380	Sun	0.00	0	15	400	380	390	+10
500	480	HP	0.00	0	15	500	480	490	+10
600	580	Compaq	0.00	0	15	600	580	590	+10
700	680	Digital	0.00	0	15	700	680	690	+10
800	780	PerkinElmer	0.00	0	15	800	780	790	+10
900	880	Ames	0.00	0	15	900	880	890	+10
1000	980	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1000	980	990	+10
1100	1080	Lockheed	0.00	0	15	1100	1080	1090	+10
1200	1180	Northrop	0.00	0	15	1200	1180	1190	+10
1300	1280	Rockwell	0.00	0	15	1300	1280	1290	+10
1400	1380	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1400	1380	1390	+10
1500	1480	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1500	1480	1490	+10
1600	1580	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1600	1580	1590	+10
1700	1680	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1700	1680	1690	+10
1800	1780	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1800	1780	1790	+10
1900	1880	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1900	1880	1890	+10
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200	180	Oracle	0.00	0	15	200	180	190	+10
300	280	Intel	0.00	0	15	300	280	290	+10
400	380	Sun	0.00	0	15	400	380	390	+10
500	480	HP	0.00	0	15	500	480	490	+10
600	580	Compaq	0.00	0	15	600	580	590	+10
700	680	Digital	0.00	0	15	700	680	690	+10
800	780	PerkinElmer	0.00	0	15	800	780	790	+10
900	880	Ames	0.00	0	15	900	880	890	+10
1000	980	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1000	980	990	+10
1100	1080	Lockheed	0.00	0	15	1100	1080	1090	+10
1200	1180	Northrop	0.00	0	15	1200	1180	1190	+10
1300	1280	Rockwell	0.00	0	15	1300	1280	1290	+10
1400	1380	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1400	1380	1390	+10
1500	1480	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1500	1480	1490	+10
1600	1580	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1600	1580	1590	+10
1700	1680	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1700	1680	1690	+10
1800	1780	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1800	1780	1790	+10
1900	1880	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1900	1880	1890	+10
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300	280	Intel	0.00	0	15	300	280	290	+10
400	380	Sun	0.00	0	15	400	380	390	+10
500	480	HP	0.00	0	15	500	480	490	+10
600	580	Compaq	0.00	0	15	600	580	590	+10
700	680	Digital	0.00	0	15	700	680	690	+10
800	780	PerkinElmer	0.00	0	15	800	780	790	+10
900	880	Ames	0.00	0	15	900	880	890	+10
1000	980	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1000	980	990	+10
1100	1080	Lockheed	0.00	0	15	1100	1080	1090	+10
1200	1180	Northrop	0.00	0	15	1200	1180	1190	+10
1300	1280	Rockwell	0.00	0	15	1300	1280	1290	+10
1400	1380	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1400	1380	1390	+10
1500	1480	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1500	1480	1490	+10
1600	1580	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1600	1580	1590	+10
1700	1680	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1700	1680	1690	+10
1800	1780	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1800	1780	1790	+10
1900	1880	Boeing	0.00	0	15	1900	1880	1890	+10
2000	1980	Boeing	0.00	0	15	2000	1980	1990	+10

KOHL: He Joins Chorus Serenading Resurgence of Germany's Economy

Continued from Page 1

Kohl desperately hopes will arrive in time for national elections beginning next summer.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, one of Europe's more authoritative forecasters, last week predicted that the West German unemployment rate would rise to 10 percent by the end of next year. In all of Germany, unemployment was seen at 11.5 percent by late 1994.

Support from depressed East Germany was pivotal in Mr. Kohl's 1990 election as the chancellor of united Germany.

Many East Germans now feel betrayed by Mr. Kohl's promise of a blooming landscape, while West Germans, whose taxes are rising and whose standard of living is falling, recall with increasing bitterness his promise that "no one will be worse off because of German unification."

Tytl Necker, head of the Federation of German Industry, recently called Mr. Kohl's government incompetent in economic affairs, and Dieter Murrmann, an economics expert in Mr. Kohl's own party, told an audience of 2,000 business people in Bonn that he was increasingly doubtful whether the government could solve the country's economic problems.

"We have been unnecessarily weak on fiscal and economic policy, and that's also a question of leadership," said Wilfried Guth, a Deutsche Bank board member.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	90	IBM	4.00	4.0	15	100	95	98	+3
150	140	Microsoft	0.00	0	15	150	140	145	+5
200	180	Oracle	0.00	0	15	200	180	190	+10
300	280	Intel	0.00	0	15	300	280	290	+10

NYSE

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not include trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low
120.00	115.00	IBM	1.50	4.5	15.0	120.00	115.00
100.00	95.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	20.0	100.00	95.00
80.00	75.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0	80.00	75.00
60.00	55.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	60.00	55.00
40.00	35.00	Novartis	0.50	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00
30.00	25.00	Merck	0.50	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00
20.00	15.00	Johnson & Johnson	0.50	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00
15.00	10.00	Amgen	0.50	4.0	15.0	15.00	10.00
10.00	5.00	Genentech	0.50	4.0	15.0	10.00	5.00
5.00	0.00	Biogen	0.50	4.0	15.0	5.00	0.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low
120.00	115.00	IBM	1.50	4.5	15.0	120.00	115.00
100.00	95.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	20.0	100.00	95.00
80.00	75.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0	80.00	75.00
60.00	55.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	60.00	55.00
40.00	35.00	Novartis	0.50	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00
30.00	25.00	Merck	0.50	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00
20.00	15.00	Johnson & Johnson	0.50	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00
15.00	10.00	Amgen	0.50	4.0	15.0	15.00	10.00
10.00	5.00	Genentech	0.50	4.0	15.0	10.00	5.00
5.00	0.00	Biogen	0.50	4.0	15.0	5.00	0.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low
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100.00	95.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	20.0	100.00	95.00
80.00	75.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0	80.00	75.00
60.00	55.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	60.00	55.00
40.00	35.00	Novartis	0.50	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00
30.00	25.00	Merck	0.50	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00
20.00	15.00	Johnson & Johnson	0.50	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00
15.00	10.00	Amgen	0.50	4.0	15.0	15.00	10.00
10.00	5.00	Genentech	0.50	4.0	15.0	10.00	5.00
5.00	0.00	Biogen	0.50	4.0	15.0	5.00	0.00

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80.00	75.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0	80.00	75.00
60.00	55.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	60.00	55.00
40.00	35.00	Novartis	0.50	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00
30.00	25.00	Merck	0.50	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00
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15.00	10.00	Amgen	0.50	4.0	15.0	15.00	10.00
10.00	5.00	Genentech	0.50	4.0	15.0	10.00	5.00
5.00	0.00	Biogen	0.50	4.0	15.0	5.00	0.00

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80.00	75.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0	80.00	75.00
60.00	55.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	60.00	55.00
40.00	35.00	Novartis	0.50	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00
30.00	25.00	Merck	0.50	4.0	15.0	30.00	25.00
20.00	15.00	Johnson & Johnson	0.50	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00
15.00	10.00	Amgen	0.50	4.0	15.0	15.00	10.00
10.00	5.00	Genentech	0.50	4.0	15.0	10.00	5.00
5.00	0.00	Biogen	0.50	4.0	15.0	5.00	0.00

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60.00	55.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	60.00	55.00
40.00	35.00	Novartis	0.50	4.0	15.0	40.00	35.00
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20.00	15.00	Johnson & Johnson	0.50	4.0	15.0	20.00	15.00
15.00	10.00	Amgen	0.50	4.0	15.0	15.00	10.00
10.00	5.00	Genentech	0.50	4.0	15.0	10.00	5.00
5.00	0.00	Biogen	0.50	4.0	15.0	5.00	0.00

MARKETS

As Come to ...
Weekly in ...

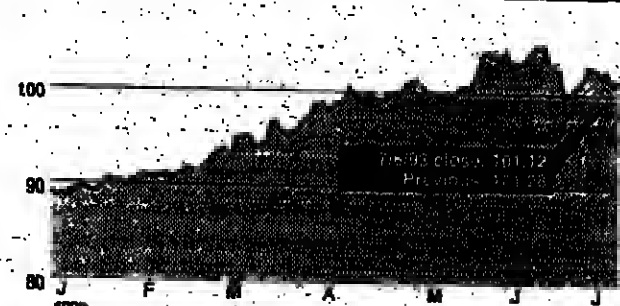
CURRENCY

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Continued on Page 17

THE TRIB INDEX: 101.12

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. Weighting	Close	Prev.	% Change
Asia/Pacific	25%	116.98	116.57	+0.35
Europe	40%	98.44	98.28	+0.16
N. America	35%	92.42	92.54	-0.12

Industrial Sectors	Close	Prev.	% Change
Energy	100.43	100.98	-0.54
Utilities	106.61	106.10	+0.45
Finance	109.82	109.20	+0.57
Services	108.29	110.80	-0.82
Capital Goods	97.87	97.80	-0.54
Raw Materials	98.76	98.79	-0.03
Consumer Goods	85.25	85.77	-0.61
Miscellaneous	102.26	103.01	-0.73

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

MEDIA MARKETS

Big Players Come to Visit A Small Weekly in Hanoi

HANOI—Making a pit stop in the race to develop Asia as a media market, a team of lawyers from Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. will make a return visit this month to the Hamoung Printing House. There, on the third floor, under the ceiling fans and peeling paint, the country's only foreign-owned English-language publication takes shape each week.

"We met Mr. Murdoch when he was in Hanoi in March. He liked the paper and the fact that newspaper boys kept trying to sell it him wherever he went," said Alex McKinnon, 25, Vietnam Investment Review's general manager. "He said at the time, 'Let's keep in touch.'"

Since then, Mr. McKinnon and his partners have visited News Corp.'s Sydney headquarters to discuss a possible sale or alliance.

"We're not running around with a 'for sale' sign," Mr. McKinnon, an Australian, said. "But we've listened to News Corp., Sally Aw [who heads Hong Kong's Sing Tao publishing group] and a few others who've approached us through merchant bankers."

Vietnam Investment Review is attracting attention from News Corp. and others because it could fly with Vietnam's economic take-off, a prophesied boom that appears one step closer to reality now that the United States has given the International Monetary Fund the go-ahead to resume lending to Vietnam.

"It's a great strategic opportunity," John Englehart, general manager of Ogilvy & Mather Thailand & Indochina, of the two-year-old publication. In the initial stages of Vietnam's development, he said, most advertising money would go to television, where rates are flexible and the reach is wide. But, he said, if the U.S. embargo is ended, demand for advertising on television could quickly outstrip supply on the two government-controlled channels, boosting the prospects for print.

Initially headquartered in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam Investment Review was shut down after two issues by local authorities nervous about its content. But with its relocation to Hanoi and the government's new tolerance toward its rapidly growing economy, ownership is becoming less of a problem.

"We probably lost 30 percent of our copy in the early days," Mr. McKinnon said of the Ministry of Information's tight watch on content. "But last week, for example, we lost one story, and that's because some of the statistics were incorrect." He conceded, however, that the government was "more sensitive" about the review's Vietnamese-language edition.

Investors Return to Latin America Foreign Fund Inflow Totaled \$57 Billion Last Year

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK—When communism collapsed at the turn of the decade, the loudest cries of alarm came from Latin America. Nations there were just emerging from a decade of debt and a generation of dictatorship and feared that they would be dictated to by a new generation of dictators while money flowed into Eastern Europe.

But while Russia and the other impoverished nations that emerged from the rubble of the Soviet Union will be passing the begging bowl at this week's summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations, billions of dollars in private money is pouring into Latin America.

William R. Rhodes, the vice chairman of Citicorp, who spent the past decade helping dig his bank out from under a mountain of Third World debt, is back raising money for Latin American players. So is David C. Mulford, another major player in the debt drama as U.S. Treasury undersecretary. He is now chairman of Credit Suisse First Boston in London.

The flow of foreign capital into Latin America more than quadrupled from \$13.4 billion in 1990 to \$57 billion last year, chasing high growth rates and higher interest rates in the stagnant industrialized world.

Last week, Argentina sold 45 percent of its state oil company to foreign investors with the help of Mr. Mulford's company for \$3

billion. The sale is believed to have been the largest initial stock offering in history.

To compound the irony, bankers report that some of Russia's biggest banks, including the International Moscow Bank, flush with deposits but reluctant to lend to Russian businesses, have parked some of their money in dollar certificates of deposit issued by Mexican banks, earning 5 to 6 percent and indirectly financing growth in Latin America.

The amount going from Moscow to Mexico is not large, but the symbolism is.

Geoffrey Bell, a New York financial consultant who advises Venezuela and other Latin governments, said the battle for capital between the two areas "was over before it began" because Eastern Europe has not yet developed the financial, legal and other institutions of an open, capitalist society.

Northwest Pilots Agree on Plan To Avert Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MINNEAPOLIS—Northwest Airlines and its pilots agreed on a tentative agreement Tuesday that will help keep the No. 4 U.S. carrier out of Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

Northwest threatened to have wage-and-benefit cuts imposed in bankruptcy court if the unions did not come to an agreement.

The pilots' executive council voted 24-1 to approve the proposal, a recorded message told pilots and other employees Tuesday morning.

Details of the pact were to be mailed and would be presented to members over the next three weeks, the union and company said.

Neither side would elaborate, but the union said the accord included an investment agreement. The company described the deal as a three-year plan for new contract terms and cost reductions.

A key area of concession had been giving Northwest employees partial ownership of the airline.

Northwest's banks have said they want employees to make concessions before they would agree to stretch out repayment of more than \$1.5 billion of debt.

Northwest got into trouble when huge debt incurred in a 1989 buyout made it difficult to withstand fare wars and economic weakness.

Japan's economic troubles have particularly hurt Northwest, which once drew the bulk of its profits from Pacific flights.

The company lost more than \$1 billion last year and more than \$100 million in the first three months of 1993.

The company was seeking \$886 million in wage-and-benefit cuts over three years from its unionized employees in return for a stake.

Bankers, in turn, would give the company until 1997 to repay some of its debt. By then, however, \$1.6 billion would be due.

An agreement with pilots would buy the airline time, but not solve its problems.

An earlier concession package was rejected by Northwest's ground workers. The Teamsters, who represent flight attendants,

Egypt Wins Paris Club Debt Cuts

CAIRO—Egypt has won over \$3 billion of debt forgiveness by agreeing to an economic program approved by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, a government official said on Tuesday.

The official said a letter of intent to be signed by the IMF, the World Bank and Egypt in the next few days would make debt forgiveness by the Paris Club of government creditors a "foregone conclusion."

The agreement pledges that Egypt will ease trade restrictions and privatize government-owned companies, reform its banking system and control its budget deficit.

Two years of market-oriented changes have yet to produce real economic growth in the Arab world's most populous country, while Muslim militants have devastated foreign currency income from tourism with a wave of attacks,

Even some of Russia's biggest banks have parked money in dollar deposit certificates issued by Mexican banks, financing growth in Latin America.

co is not large, but the symbolism is.

Geoffrey Bell, a New York financial consultant who advises Venezuela and other Latin governments, said the battle for capital between the two areas "was over before it began" because Eastern Europe has not yet developed the financial, legal and other institutions of an open, capitalist society.

See LATIN, Page 17

Temps Skew U.S. Manufacturing Data

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Temporary workers have become a familiar sight in U.S. offices. Now manufacturers, too, are using so-called temps in such numbers that the Labor Department no longer knows how many people actually work in factories.

In an economy that has surged and faltered several times since 1990, temporary workers have provided insurance against the next falter.

With the rise of this new class of inexpensive manufacturing worker—even at such stalwarts as International Business Machines Corp., General Electric Co., Motorola Corp. and Johnson & Johnson—a two-tier wage system is emerging.

It is a system in which temporary workers average \$2 to \$3 an hour less than the permanent employees who work beside them.

"The temps, in effect, are earning wages that are competitive with worker pay in other countries," said Bruce Steinberg, speaking for the National Association of Temporary Services. If the manufacturers could not find a way to get workers at this lower tier, "then a significant part of manufacturing might be transferred outside our borders."

At Nike Inc.'s distribution center in Memphis, Tennessee, shoes are repackaged for shipment to retailers. Nearly 120 employees, each earning at least \$13 an hour in wages and benefits, work with 60 to 225 temporaries.

Norrell Services, based in Atlanta, recruits and trains temps to drive forklift trucks and, in effect, rents them to Nike. Norrell collects up to \$8.50 an hour each, \$6.50 to be paid in wages and a \$2 fee for health insurance.

A survey of companies that supply temporary workers showed that they provided an average of 248,000 daily to manufacturers last year. That was up from a daily average of 224,000 early in 1992.

None was counted as a manufacturing worker because companies that supply temporary workers are classified in the service sector.

The Labor Department says employment in manufacturing has shrunk by 664,000 since the recession officially ended 27 months ago. If an estimated 425,000 extra temporary workers were included, the decline would be only about 230,000.

This, in turn, would raise questions about gains in efficiency and productivity in the United States.

"There are a lot of jobs in manufacturing that don't require all that much training, and that is the real point," said Harvey Maslin, of Western Temporary Services. That reasoning runs counter to the U.S. administration's view that manufacturing should be competitive must invest heavily in permanent employees.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	U.S.	U.K.	D.M.	S.F.	Yen	Sw.	HK	Other	Other
Australia	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12
Canada	1.33	1.30	1.27	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14
France	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.27	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.19	1.17
Germany	1.37	1.34	1.31	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18
Italy	1.38	1.35	1.32	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.19
Japan	1.40	1.37	1.34	1.31	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.23	1.21
Spain	1.41	1.38	1.35	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22
Sweden	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.23
Switzerland	1.43	1.40	1.37	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24
Taiwan	1.44	1.41	1.38	1.35	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.27	1.25
U.K.	1.45	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26
U.S.	1.46	1.43	1.40	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.27
Yen	1.47	1.44	1.41	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
U.S.	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25
U.K.	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00
D.M.	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75
Sw.	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Other	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25

Key Money Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
U.S.	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25
U.K.	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00
D.M.	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75
Sw.	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Other	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25

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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Buffeted By Rise in Rates

NEW YORK — A rise in long-term interest rates drove stocks lower on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday, as the market was buffeted by concern that surging commodity prices might signal rising inflation and prompt the Federal Reserve Board to restrict credit growth.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 34.04 points, at a session low of 3,449.93, extending Friday's 26.57-point drop on the heels of a dismal employment report.

N.Y. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 34.04 points, at a session low of 3,449.93, extending Friday's 26.57-point drop on the heels of a dismal employment report.

Declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered advanced by a 5-to-4 ratio. Tuesday's drop was triggered when the Commodity Research Bureau's index jumped to a 21-month high, driven by gains in soybean and grain prices. A rally in gold and oil prices added to the concern about inflation.

Some traders said the spurt commodity prices revived concern that the Fed might vote to raise short-term interest rates to quell inflation.

Yet traders dismissed such a scenario, saying Tuesday's rise in commodity prices was due primarily to flooding along the Mississippi River boosting grain and soybean prices.

In any event, they said, last week's economic reports suggest the recovery is too fragile to warrant higher rates.

"The Fed's not going to tighten," said Edward Lutz, head trader at Kidder, Peabody & Co. "I don't think it's the inflation fear that people are worried about. This is just because the Mississippi River's overrun."

Sunshine Mining led the NYSE actives, up 1/4 to 3 1/2, boosted by a rise in precious metals prices.

Computer stocks fell after Apple Computer announced plans to cut 2,500 jobs and an analyst cut ratings on Hewlett-Packard.

Hewlett-Packard sank 5 to 7 1/2 after a SoundView Financial Group analyst reduced earnings estimates because of slowing printer sales. Apple shares fell 3/4 to 57 1/4.

IBM shed 1 1/4 to 46 1/4, and Compaq Computer Corp. slumped 2 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Tandem Computers Inc. fell 1 1/2 to 10 1/4, a 52-week low. The maker of fault-tolerant computers said it expects to report an operating loss in the third quarter.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Worries Over Inflation Spark Rise in Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar gained against most major currencies Tuesday on speculation that resurgent inflation could prompt the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates.

Higher rates would make dollar-denominated deposits more attractive, bolstering demand for the currency.

Talk of higher rates started after soaring soybean, grain, precious metals and coffee prices helped push the Commodity Research Bureau's closely watched index of 21 commodities to a 21-month high.

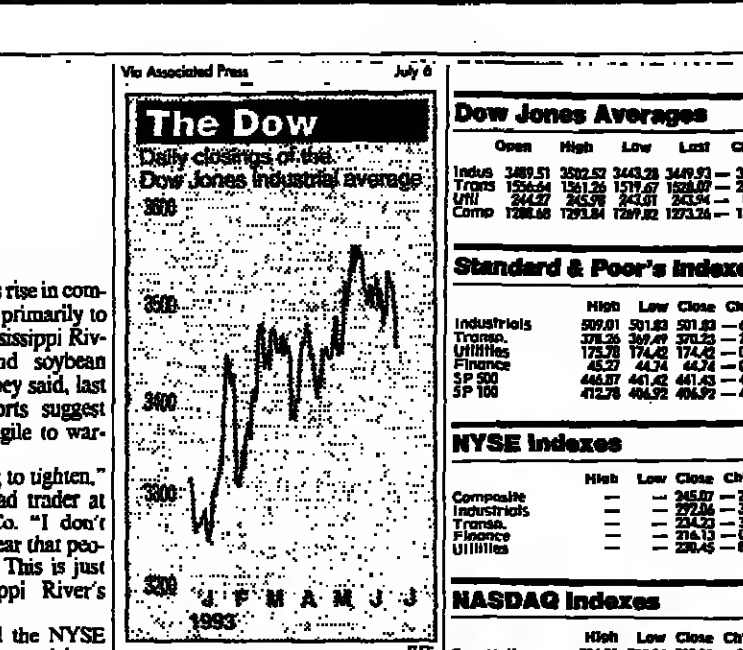
The dollar finished at 1.7046 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6956 DM in London late Monday. U.S. markets were closed Monday in observance of Independence Day.

The dollar was little changed against the yen, ending at 108.80 yen, just below 108.95 in London Monday.

The dollar was lower against the Swiss franc, closing at 1.5115 francs, compared with 1.5125 francs, but slightly higher against the French franc, rising to 5.7600 francs from 5.7455 francs.

The British pound ended at \$1.5035, down from \$1.5107.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)



The Dow
Daily closing prices of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, 1983-1993.

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	3489.51	3492.92	3449.93	-39.58
Industrials	1264.21	1267.78	1254.21	-13.57
Technology	2422.77	2426.14	2395.72	-31.45
Compo	1282.53	1285.14	1270.72	-14.81

Standard & Poor's Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Industrials	509.01	508.85	508.85	-0.16
Technology	1025.24	1024.24	1024.24	-1.00
Finance	427.47	427.12	427.12	-0.35
Utilities	129.00	128.75	128.75	-0.25
SP 100	427.8	427.8	427.8	-0.27

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Sunshine	2021	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1/4
IBM	1781	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1771	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1761	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1751	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1741	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1731	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1721	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1711	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1701	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1691	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1681	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1671	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1661	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1651	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1641	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1631	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1621	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1611	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1601	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1591	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1581	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1571	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1561	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1551	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1541	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1531	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1521	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1511	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1501	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1491	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1481	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1471	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1461	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1451	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1441	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1431	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1421	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1411	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1401	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1391	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1381	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1371	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1361	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1351	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1341	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1331	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1321	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1311	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1301	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1291	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1281	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1271	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1261	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1251	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1241	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1231	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1221	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1211	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1201	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1191	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1181	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1171	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1161	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1151	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1141	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1131	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1121	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1111	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1101	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1091	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1081	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1071	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1061	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1051	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1041	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	1031	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	1021	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	1011	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1001	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	991	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	981	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	971	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	961	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	951	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	941	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	931	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	921	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	911	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	901	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	891	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	881	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	871	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	861	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	851	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	841	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	831	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	821	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	811	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	801	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	791	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	781	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	771	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	761	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	751	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	741	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	731	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	721	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	711	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	701	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	691	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	681	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	671	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	661	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	651	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	641	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	631	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	621	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	611	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	601	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	591	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	581	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	571	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	561	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	551	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	541	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	531	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	521	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	511	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	501	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	491	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	481	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	471	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	461	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	451	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	441	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	431	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	421	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	411	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	401	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	391	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	381	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	371	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	361	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	351	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	341	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	331	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	321	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	311	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	301	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	291	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	281	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	271	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	261	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	251	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	241	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	231	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	221	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	211	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	201	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	191	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	181	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	171	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	161	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	151	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	141	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	131	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	121	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	111	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	101	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	91	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	81	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	71	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	61	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	51	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	41	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2
Compaq	31	45 1/4	45 1/4	-2 1/4
IBM	21	46 1/4	46 1/4	-1 1/4
Apple	11	57 1/4	57 1/4	-3/4
HP	1	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1 1/2

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	437.5	434.1	-3.4

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Class	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	127.1	-0.2
10 Utilities	124.5	-0.2
10 Industrials	127.6	-0.6

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Buy	Sell	Short
Buy	Sell	Short

S&P 100 Index Options

Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put
Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put

Amex Diary

Advanced	Declined
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With Loan Ban Eased, Hanoi Awaits New U.S. Step

By Mary Kay Magistad
Washington Post Service

HO CHI MINH CITY — Vietnamese and foreign business executives here are praising President Bill Clinton's announcement last week that Washington would stop blocking international loans to Vietnam. They are wondering now whether the United States will end 18 years of economic embargo.

"We want the Americans to come back," said a middle-aged Vietnamese woman whose shop sells T-shirts emblazoned with "Lift The Embargo Now." "They have money and they'd be a good influence on doing business here," she said.

In Hanoi, the Foreign Ministry said Mr. Clinton's decision would "help create trust and accelerate the settlement of outstanding questions between the two countries."

One of the biggest questions is the fate of American

servicemen listed as missing in action in the Vietnam War.

Mr. Clinton said he would soon send a senior U.S. delegation to Hanoi to press for more action on the missing servicemen. He added that further steps toward normal relations would depend on Vietnamese cooperation.

But Mr. Clinton's decision on the loans takes much sting out of the embargo. Now a French-led initiative can go ahead, lending Vietnam \$140 million to pay its arrears to the International Monetary Fund. The IMF and the World Bank can then send Vietnam hundreds of millions of dollars to rebuild.

However, until the U.S. embargo is lifted, American companies can only watch. Since Vietnam ended its 11-year occupation of Cambodia in 1989 and then signed the 1991 Cambodian peace accord, many countries that once honored the embargo have begun to

encourage companies to check out opportunities in Vietnam.

Last year, the Japanese government veered from the embargo, pledging \$370 million in aid to Vietnam. Meanwhile, private trade and investment from Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Australia and to a lesser extent Vietnam's colonial ruler, France, have helped fuel an economic recovery.

Annual inflation has plummeted from more than 600 percent in 1986, when Vietnam introduced liberal foreign investment, to 18 percent now. Last year, economic growth topped 8 percent.

Some American businesses complain the embargo now hurts them at least as much as the Vietnamese. For such people, Michael Scown, an American lawyer based here, has some cautionary advice. "It's true that the rest of the world is ahead of the U.S. in that they've had a several-year jump to get into Vietnam, set up

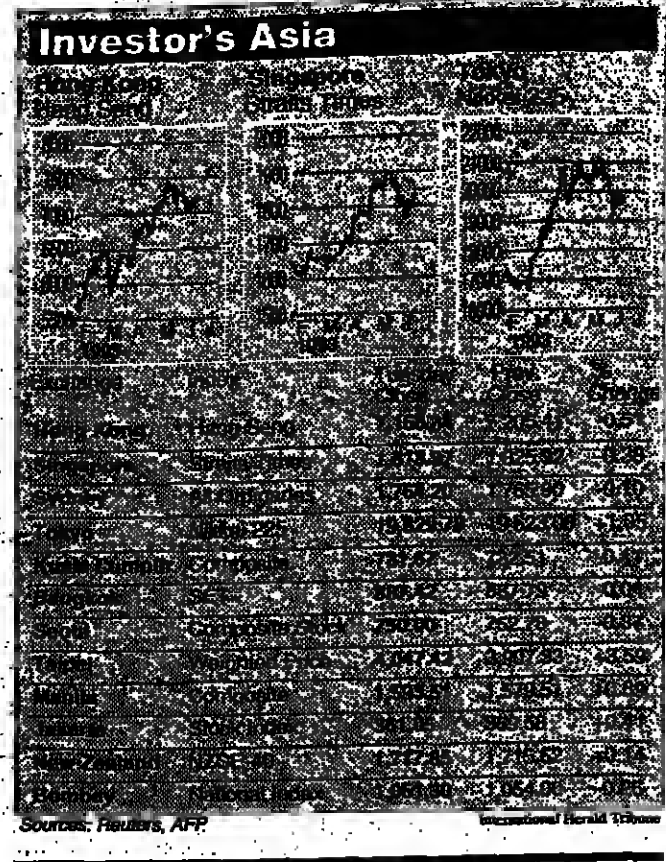
their offices and get experience in dealing with the government," said Mr. Scown.

"But it hasn't been easy for those people. In some sense, the embargo has actually protected American investors from some of the pitfalls that occurred to the early foreign investors."

Besides the headaches of coping with frequent power failures, crumbling roads and cracking phone lines, foreign investors here also complain that the government makes far too little information available, especially in English.

Many Western and Japanese business people in Ho Chi Minh City say a new flow of international funds could make it much easier to do business in Vietnam simply by improving the country's communications.

The IMF plans to extend as much as \$300 million in loans to Vietnam, the World Bank \$350 million and the Asian Development Bank \$250 million.



Very briefly:

- Moody's Investors Service Inc. downgraded the long-term debt ratings of Mitsubishi Cement Co. and its European financial subsidiary.
- Japan Automobile Importers Association said sales of imported vehicles in the country rose in the first half of 1993 from a year earlier but reflected imports of Japanese cars made abroad.
- Nordica, China's diversifying armsmaker, plans to turn eight auto-parts factories into joint ventures for eventual foreign listing.
- Toei Co. will sign an agreement with 20th Century Fox giving exclusive broadcasting rights for visual software made by the News Corp. subsidiary, the Nihon Keizai newspaper reported.
- "Lightning Jack," a cowboy version of the "Crocodile Dundee" motion picture series, will be offered to U.S. investors in September.
- Taiwan's trade surplus fell by 36.8 percent from the figure a year earlier, to \$3.33 billion, in the first half of this year.
- Fujitsu Ltd. is cutting prices on its supercomputers by up to 30 percent.
- Hanjin Corp., one of Japan's major construction companies, reported the resignation of three executives in a bribery scandal. *AFF, Bloomberg*

Tokyo Stocks' Political Anxieties Fade Investors Now Expect Elections to Have Little Impact

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The president of Toray Industries Inc., Katsunosuke Maeda, has seen the effect of Japan's political upheaval on his company's stock.

When the government was toppled last month, foreign shareholders, fearing instability, bailed out of the chemical and fiber company.

But Mr. Maeda insists they were overreacting. The impact on industry from the political changes, he said, "will be smaller than what people overseas think."

Like the rest of Japan, the Tokyo stock market is nervously awaiting the results of the election on July 18 that could determine whether the party that has presided over Japan's economic miracle for four decades will finally lose power.

But while the prospect of such a change had given the market a case of the jitters, those fears are subsiding and a view like Mr. Maeda's seems to be taking over. Many analysts and executives now say that, regardless of which party wins, the effect on Japanese business will be slight.

On June 21, the first trading day after Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's government was toppled by a no-confidence vote in parliament, the Nikkei index of 225 leading

issues plunged nearly 600 points, or 3 percent, to just above 19,200. It also had fallen about 700 points in the days leading up to the no-confidence vote.

But since then, the market has regained around half of those losses. The Nikkei average rose more than 200 points, or 1 percent, on Tuesday to close at 19,830, helped by talk

'We're not seeing as negative an impact on share prices as we could have.'

Mineko Sasaki-Smith, senior economist, Morgan Stanley Japan.

that the Bank of Japan might be about to cut its discount rate. That rate, which the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks, strongly influences other interest rates in the economy, so a cut could help Japan's slumping economy.

"We're not seeing as negative an impact on share prices as we could have seen," Mineko Sasaki-Smith, senior economist for Morgan Stanley Japan, said of the political shake-up. One reason for this lack of impact, analysts

say, is that in Japan, the government bureaucracy has more control over business than the politicians do, and the bureaucracy is not likely to change much. A second reason is that the policies of the other main political parties are not much different from those of the governing Liberal Democrats.

"It's not like these people are running around talking about nationalizing industry," said Paul Summerville, director of Asian research for Lehman Brothers.

Even the Socialist Party, which the corporate world fears the most, is not strongly anti-business and in any case would have to become more moderate if it wanted to share power in a coalition.

Still, there is bound to be movement in the markets after the election. Stocks will probably go up if Liberal Democrats make a strong showing and go down if the vote is less decisive — or, particularly, if the Socialists do well.

On the other hand, said Susumu Kato, chief economist for CS First Boston in Tokyo, if an opposition coalition does take power, it might be more likely than the Liberal Democrats to try to stimulate the economy and to spur consumer spending by deregulating industries and allowing more imports in to reduce prices.

Japanese Rate Cut Expected to Follow Upcoming Election

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan is likely to move to cut its discount rate shortly after national elections on July 18, money traders and economists predicted on Tuesday.

"Another discount rate cut is highly likely," said Nobuyuki Saji, senior economist at Nikko Research Center. "The cut could take place as soon as the new cabinet is formed, in early August at the earliest. But I think we will see it by the end of September."

Mixed signs of Japanese economic recovery and the recent rise in the yen may form the basis for one final push to the economy, and a discount rate cut is the most flexible and fastest means of achieving this, they said.

"I feel Mieno's speech on Monday showed more flexibility than before," said Mr. Saji. "He remains cautious but seems to be giving himself a free rein when it comes to monetary policy."

Yasushi Mieno, the Bank of Japan governor, told a meeting of the central bank's branch managers that Japan's economy may continue to show mixed signs due to uncertainty over the effects of the rapid advance of the yen since this spring.

Recently, several Japanese research institutes lowered their economic growth forecasts for the year ending March 1994, mainly because of weak private-sector consumption and the strong yen are delaying recovery.

Asahi Bank sees growth at 1.9 percent in the current fiscal year, down from a 2.4 percent December forecast. The Institute on the National Economy trimmed its projection to 3 percent from 3.5 percent.

"Many times the BOJ has cut its discount rate to support an expanding economy shortly after the economy hit bottom," said Mr. Saji. "I personally think economic activity has been at bottom in the April-June quarter."

But traders were skeptical of the chances for a cut in the discount rate, charged on central bank loans to commercial banks, immediately after the Tokyo summit on July 7-9.

A Japanese official said Monday that the Group of Seven industrial nations has not been emphasizing a credit easing in Japan as a means to boost its domestic demand.

The key to a possible easing will be the Japanese political situation, money traders and economists said. "It is reasonable to think that the BOJ will wait until after the new cabinet is formed," said a trader at a Japanese commercial bank. "Then it will be in August or in September."

Japan's general election is scheduled for July 18, and the next cabinet meeting will be held on July 20.

In Tuesday's money market, longer-term rates declined, reflecting expectations of an easing, traders said. Three-month certificates of deposit were issued at 3.22 percent in afternoon trading, down from 3.25 percent on Monday.

Japan's discount rate has been at a record low 2.5 percent since February when the BOJ lowered it for the sixth time since July 1991.

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Success of Yankee Bond Feathers Petronas's Cap

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Salomon Brothers Inc., breaking ground in Asian bond markets, has completed the region's largest unregistered U.S. dollar debt issue, raising \$500 million for Petroliam Nasional Bhd., Malaysia's state oil and gas company.

The private issue of 10-year notes with a 6.875 percent coupon marks the first time that a company based in Southeast Asia has raised funds in the United States under a recent rule

allowing non-U.S. corporations to sell securities without extensive registration.

"It's significant that a company has been rated in Malaysia and for nonsovereign-rated debt," said John Bailey, an executive of Standard & Poor Corp. in Australia. "It's also representative of the growth of the Yankee bond market to Asia." Yankee bond describes dollar-denominated debt issued by non-U.S. companies.

The issue also marks the first time that Petro

nas has issued bonds of any kind despite annual sales in excess of \$6 billion. The issue was substantially oversubscribed at \$500 million. Standard & Poor rated the issue A, while Moody's Investors' Service rated it A2. The notes mature on July 1, 2003.

The Petronas debt was structured to be marketed in the United States as if it were public debt. The strategy effectively exposed the issue far beyond the community of insurance companies that have dominated private debt issues.

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NYSE

Today's Closing
Prices include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intraday movements. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns for stock symbols, company names, and prices. Includes entries like AIG, AIG-INTL, AIG-INTL-AM, etc.

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LATIN: Private Investors Rediscover Continent

Continued from Page 13
funneled abroad by its Latino borrowers. Gonzalo de las Heras helped invent the first of the so-called Brady Bonds in the mid-1980s to write down and stabilize Latin debt while at J.P. Morgan & Co. and now is the U.S. director of Banco de Santander. He recalled that when his Latin government clients "installed market mechanisms in their economies, it meant that prices signaled what was happening, and if you read them right you made money. That brought back the flight capital."

Vertical text on the right side of the page, possibly a sidebar or continuation of the article.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISMENT July 6, 1993

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund names, asset classes, and prices. Includes sections like INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND, GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO, and OTHER FUNDS.

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For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS SOCCER

Bernès Is Jailed In Valenciennes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VALENCIENNES, France — Jean-Pierre Bernès, the general secretary of the Olympique Marseille soccer club, was placed under investigation for bribery Tuesday in the case involving allegations of match-rigging by the European champion.

Bernès, the right-hand man of the team's owner, the controversial politician-businessman Bernard Tapie, was being held for further questioning after being formally notified of the investigation, his lawyer said.

"He's a broken man who does not understand why he is being put in prison like a criminal or as if he had killed someone," said the lawyer, Jean-Louis Pelletier.

In an interview with the soccer weekly France Football, published

Tuesday, the public prosecutor in charge of the case said he might ask for Tapie's parliamentary immunity to be lifted. Tapie, a former minister for urban affairs, is a deputy for the city of Marseille.

"I have already thought about it," said the prosecutor, Eric De Montgolfier. "There must be sufficient evidence for that and I don't think there is enough yet."

De Montgolfier said Tapie visited him in his offices two weeks ago and "reminded me, in effect, of his club's budget, warning me that I was taking on an institution."

The prosecutor said Tapie had also tried to exert pressure to have the investigation moved from Valenciennes to Paris.

De Montgolfier said Bernès had been transferred to the medico-psychological unit at Loos, Lille's



Jean-Pierre Bernès, arriving at the courthouse, where he was heckled by about 50 Valenciennes fans.

main prison, because of the state of his health.

Bernès is expected to be held until Friday, when a confrontation with his accusers takes place in the

chambers of the investigating judge, Bernard Bèty.

Bernès is the fifth person to be placed under investigation following allegations that three Valenciennes

players were offered bribes to lose a league match May 20 so that Marseille could save its energy for the Champions' Cup match with AC Milan six days later.

Being placed under investigation is a legal step that can lead to being charged with a crime.

Two of the players have named Bernès and Marseille midfielder Jean-Jacques Eyssie as their contacts in the affair, which came to light when Valenciennes defender Jacques Glassman said he had been offered 200,000 francs (\$30,000) to give away the match.

Bernès was taken into custody Friday in Marseille after a week of hospital treatment for depression and exhaustion. He was escorted out of a prison hospital at daybreak Monday, flown to the northern city of Lille, then driven to the courthouse in nearby Valenciennes for questioning by Bèty.

Eyssie has already been remanded in custody and two Valenciennes players, Christophe Robert and Jorge Buruchaga, are also under investigation, as is Robert's wife.

Robert admitted receiving 250,000 francs to play poorly in the May 20 match, which Marseille won, 1-0. He went out after a tackle by Marseille player Eric Di Meo, complaining of a knee injury.

Jean-Mane Veniel, the match referee, told the weekly Le Sport that he "was surprised by Christophe Robert's injury and the passivity of the Valenciennes team during the match."

"I saw Di Meo make a tackle on the ball," Veniel said. "For me, the tackle looked completely normal ... It could not, in my opinion, have injured Robert's knee."

Mwila is a Zambian who, up to the fatal crash on April 28, coached in Botswana. He now has 15 minutes to inspire his players, some of whom doubted their ability to fill the dead heroes' shoes.

TOGETHER, THEY achieved. Kalusha Bwalya, who twice never to play again when he was told of the tragedy by his PSV Eindhoven club's secretary, scored the inspirational tying goal. He will never know more emotional moment, unless it is boarding the plane taking Zambia to the postponed match Aug. 8 in Senegal. It may decide who goes to the United States.

A victory, maybe a draw, would guarantee Zambia's first World Cup berth. Nothing can buy the result for Zambia, a country in debt to the equivalent of twice the accumulated wage of every man, woman and child. But there are friends abroad. Denmark provides a training camp for Zambia's preparation. Scotsman

The Honor and Dishonor

LONDON — Putting fresh perspectives into a world game, the two epicenters of soccer are currently Lusaka and Quyaquil.

In Lusaka, the Zambian capital, a capacity crowd of 50,000 at Independence Stadium saw their new national team beat Morocco, 2-1, to pick up a cause begun by players killed in a plane crash 10 weeks ago.

This triumph for the spirits of man — and, incidentally, for the pursuit of the game — stands above all else. It nevertheless shared time Sunday night with a more widely televised affair in Ecuador, where Argentina retained the Copa America, South America's championship.

Argentina's achievement, beating Mexico in Montevideo Stadium in Quyaquil, was also by a 2-1 margin. There the comparison ends.

For Zambia, its match was a rebirth of hope.

President Frederick Chiluba called on the country's remaining players to "honor the dead by continuing the cause they died for."

Argentina had merely to repeat what happened two years ago. Alex, the Argentinean regressor to a meager style than used in 1991, managing to get their hands on the trophy and the \$400,000 prize money without exerting the energy and imagination they may have been conserving for next month's World Cup qualifiers.

To Zambians, most of whom are stand-ins, the match was the most important of their lives. They gave it everything. Try to put yourself into their shoes. Try to guess what it felt like in their hearts and minds.

They were in a stadium where they numbered 18 players, and coaches, officials and crew, who died when the military plane taking them to a World Cup match in Senegal on April 28 went down into the sea. The replacements were carrying the nation's hopes not far from where some of their best friends were buried.

Three of the players who beat Morocco would have been on that plane had they not made separate arrangements to reach Senegal from their European clubs. Two of them, Kalusha Bwalya and Johnson Bwalya, scored goals.

But for more than half the match, they feared adding failure to sorrow. Morocco's team finished the crowd by scoring 10 minutes into the match on Rashid Daoudi's shot.

A dressing room is as private as a confession, and should always be so. But what words could Freddie Mwila possibly have found to rouse his team at halftime?

Mwila is a Zambian who, up to the fatal crash on April 28, coached in Botswana. He now has 15 minutes to inspire his players, some of whom doubted their ability to fill the dead heroes' shoes.

Rob Hughes, who once scored the winning goal in an FA Cup final, will, starting this week, add management experience for Mwila. The rest of us can lend only moral support. To Zambia, our message is: Go for it.

WOULD WE SAY the same to Argentina? Two years back, when the new coach, Alfio Basile, first took Argentina to the Copa America, this column became an open letter to him.

It thanked Basile for restoring sportsmanship and attacking ideals to a team that disgusted us at the 1990 World Cup. Using primarily home-based players, Basile had them winning within the rules.

His Argentina remains undefeated. Until last week, we were led to believe that Basile was bent on winning back the World Cup with a team of cavaliers, not thugs. We thought he saw more profit in Latin skill than in Latin spite.

Now we hope that Quyaquil 1993 was no indication that Basile's nerve, his faith in the good game, has been shot. What came across on TV was an Argentina bent on grinding down opponents. It knocked out Brazil, then Colombia, by relying on the acrobatics and instincts of goalkeeper Sergio Goycochea, then winning penalty shootouts.

That crude maxim got Argentina into Sunday's final, so it did the 1990 World Cup. In the final against Mexico, Argentina organized itself as tight as a clam, denying Mexico space, backing away at shifts, offering little support to its own lone frontman, Gabriel Batistuta.

Mexico tried fitfully to wrestle free, but retaliated in kind. Hugo Sánchez proved as venomous as a rattlesnake with an off-the-play foul that put his marker, Oscar Ruggeri, out of the match with an injury.

Sánchez, 35, ran like a feral when Ruggeri's teammates chased him. His malice was a blot on the game. It baffles me why so rich and educated a man — Sánchez is a dentist — mixes such malice with his wonderful gift. It baffles me more because Sánchez and Ruggeri play for the same club, America of Mexico.

The complacent Brazilian referee, Marcio Resendes, despite being one of the younger breed in whom FIFA puts such confidence, showed the yellow card seven times but never the red when it was warranted.

He opted out, and the match as a spectacle was as ugly as broken glass until a late brace of goals by Batistuta, and a penalty from Mexico, mercifully spared us extra time.

Batistuta's economy was mean and magnificent. Denied the support of Maradona and Claudio Caniggia, both lost to sport through cocaine abuse, Batistuta had only the surging runs of Diego Simeone, Fabien Besnault and Jorge Borelli to feed on.

They could run, but they couldn't provide the striker with invention or quality passes. Consequently, Batistuta had just three half-chances. He succeeded on two, on the first showing brush power to strag off a defender and score with his right foot on the second left-footed shot, turning and lashing in a low left-footed shot.

This from a goalscorer doomed to relegation with Fiorentina, his Italian club. His chance of glory in 1994 rests with Argentina, and America's summer heat and humidity will favor the skills of those who can erupt out of laconic repose. The skills of the Latin and the African.

Abdoujaparov Wins Stage, Nelissen 2d

DINARD, France — The flat coastline of Brittany once again favored the sprinters Tuesday as Djamilidine Abdoujaparov of Uzbekistan won the third stage of the Tour de France.

The 189-kilometer (117.44-mile) stage had a familiar look to it as the three riders who contested Monday's finish again hit the front as the pack reached Dinard.

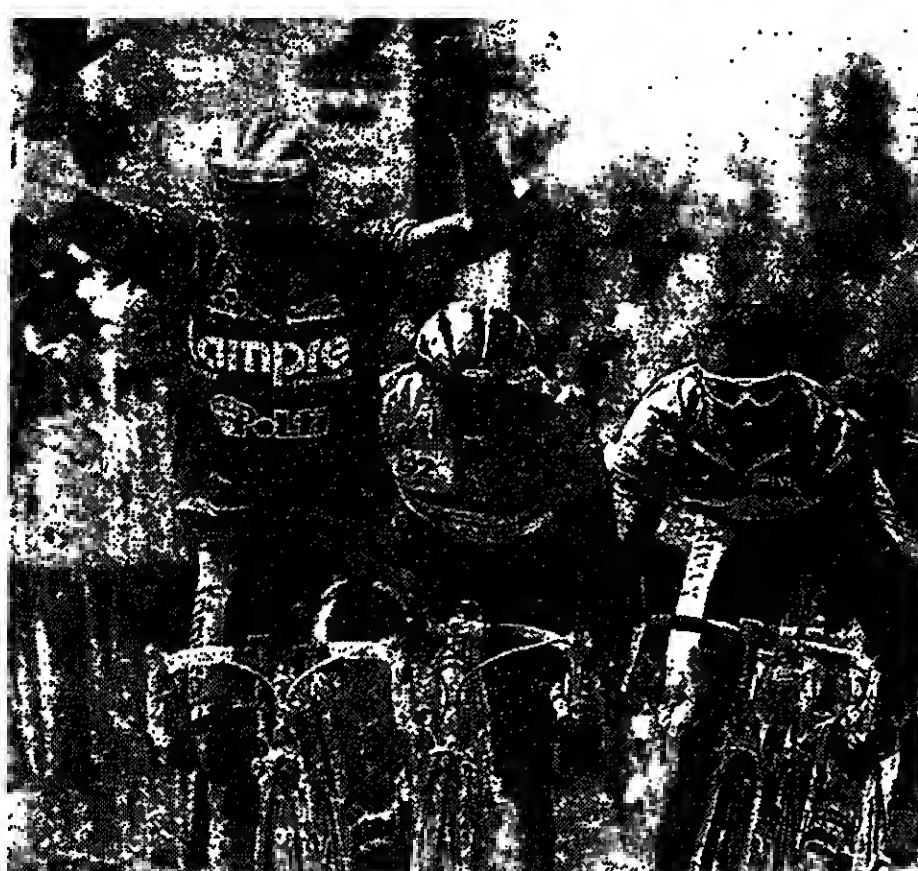
Abdoujaparov, second on Monday, finished just ahead of second stage winner Wilfried Nelissen of Belgium. Mario Cipollini of Italy, winner of the Tour's opening stage on Sunday, was third.

Nelissen, a relative unknown before the Tour began, retained the overall leader's yellow jersey. Race favorite Miguel Indurain of Spain finished well back in the pack but was in fourth place overall, only 29 seconds off the pace.

Abdoujaparov, 29, has been recognized as a quality sprinter since winning two stages of the 1991 Tour. But he is also feared by other cyclists as an aggressive and occasionally reckless rider. He won the green jersey as the 1991 overall points leader although he fell himself during the final stage in Paris. The resulting injuries kept him out of professional cycling several months.

The fourth stage on Wednesday will be the team time-trial, one of the most visually exciting but controversial events on this year's Tour.

The race, covering 81 kilometers between Dinard and Avranches, will not only test the strength in depth of all the 20 teams entered but, with the group's time counting toward each rider's individual total, the race could also play a significant role in who eventually wins the Tour.



Djamilidine Abdoujaparov, chased to the end by Wilfried Nelissen, center, and Mario Cipollini.

Another Record for Carl Lewis: \$100,000 for 30 Seconds in Lausanne

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Carl Lewis, the eight-time Olympic dash champion, will earn \$100,000 for total of about a half-minute's work Wednesday at the Lausanne athletics meet.

Organizers say it is the biggest deal ever in Europe for an individual athlete. Lewis will be paid \$60,000 for running in the 100- and 200-meter races, plus \$40,000 for media and sponsorship appearances.

He priced himself out of the Stockholm meet Monday at which Richard Chelimo of Kenya broke the world 10,000-meter record.

The Swedish organizers preferred to spend their money on Algeria's world 1,500-meter champion, Noureddine Morceli.

But Morceli set his asking price too high in Lausanne, with the meet director, Jacky Delapierre, refusing to demote to appearance money of \$80,000.

Sergei Bubka, who has broken the world pole vault record 34 times, is also a nonstarter Wednesday. Bubka had asked for \$80,000 and, although he dropped his price to \$60,000, it was still too high for the organizers.

With money continuing to pour into athletics, the Lausanne organizers have a budget of two million Swiss francs (\$1.3 million) to spend.

Lewis will race against U.S. champion Andre Cason in the 100 and world champion Michael Johnson in the 200.

Johnson, himself, could earn \$70,000

for one race if he breaks the world record. The American, who will compete in the 400 at next month's world championships in Stuttgart, has been promised \$25,000 in appearance money and bonuses totaling \$45,000 if he breaks Pietro Mennea's 14-year-old world mark.

Lewis, the world record-holder and world champion over 100 meters, will run the 300 for the first time at a world championship this year.

He finished third behind Cason over 100 at the Lille meet Friday, but he is more than happy with his general condition.

"I feel faster than ever," Lewis said. "I

made a mistake at the start but my last 15 meters were very good."

Johnson finished second in Monday's 200 meters to Namibia's Frankie Fredericks, who is looking highly impressive at the moment.

He will return home to prepare for the world championships after Sunday's Biélet Games in Oslo, and said he was happy with his decision to run the 400 this year.

A hamstring pull in May prompted him to opt for the longer distance at the U.S. trials but Johnson said: "Even before the injury I felt the 400 was going to be the hot race this year."

Chelimo, who clocked 27 minutes, 07.91 to break the record of 27:08.23 set

by Arturo Barrios of Mexico in 1989, said he does not plan to run the distance again before the Stuttgart championships.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



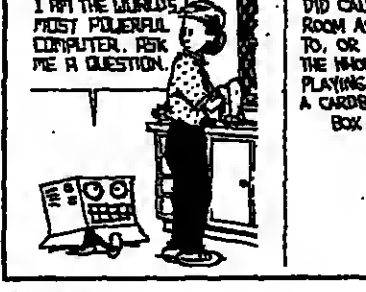
CALVIN AND HOBBES



BLONDIE



WIZARD OF ID



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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henry Arnold

Unscramble these four anagrams, and label the words in the box below with the letters in the words.

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ORPYX
AREETA
PRANCE

What are the two tycoons discussed at a luncheon conference?

Print answer here: A

BEEBLE BAILEY



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SPORTS BASEBALL

A Giggle a Day, Baseball's Season Marches Toward the Anticlimax

By Tony Kornheiser

WASHINGTON — Baseball mythology tells us the season is already over, because whoever is in first place on July 4 is supposed to win the division. All the smart money is on the Toronto Blue Jays, the Chicago White Sox, the Philadelphia Phillies and the San Francisco Giants.

But that's my thing. The trick isn't to give you division winners. The trick is to give you day-by-day developments.

Vantage Point

- July 15 — Carlton Fisk signs with New York Mets; sees red when Vince Coleman doesn't run out a single in batting practice, and pops him with a 4-wood.
July 18 — Seeking cash, the San Diego Padres sell Fred McGriff to the Cincinnati Reds.
July 27 — Colorado Rockies' Andres (Big Cat) Galarraga slips below .375.
July 28 — Mets' Anthony Young goes on the "Wheel

Of Fortune" television show, fails to solve "Wayne's World" because he can't buy a W.
July 31 — On Fisk's recommendation, Mets sign Tom Seaver.
Aug. 1 — Padres begin selling seats in Jack Murphy Stadium for fireworks.
Aug. 5 — Baltimore Orioles' Cal Ripken Jr., now hitting .204, stops using Lincoln Town Car on the road; rents a Hyundai.
Aug. 11 — On Fisk's recommendation, Mets sign Nolan Ryan and Dale Murphy.
Aug. 12 — Procrastinators Society of America names 1993 Mets "The Best Team of 1976." Mets fall 53 games below .500, sign Ed Krieger on Fisk's recommendation.
Aug. 13 — Dallas Green quits Mets to take job with NBC. "I hope to become a head coach in the NFL or NBA," Green explains. Mets name Fisk manager. Fisk trades Anthony Young to Padres for six box seats on the third-base side.
Aug. 18 — Andres (Little Cat) Galarraga slips below .280.

Aug. 21 — Vowing never to pitch again, Jose Canseco comes off the disabled list. With Texas down, 11-3, to Seattle, Canseco begs the Rangers' manager, Kevin Kennedy, for the chance to coach third. While waving Juan Gonzalez home, Canseco re-injures his elbow, is lost until 1995.
Aug. 22 — Rangers fire Kennedy, name Rick Pitino manager, assign Canseco to drive bullpen car. "When we need relief, we need it in a hurry," says the general manager, Tom Grube.
Aug. 26 — BASEBALL OFFICIALS release a preliminary finding that says a minor league ban on chewing tobacco has been so successful that, effective immediately, "scratching oneself at the plate or in the dugout" is banned. To enforce this, Major League Baseball inc. unveils "Scratch and Snuff" police.
Aug. 26 — ESPN's Norm Hitzges reports that major league owners have narrowed their search for a commissioner to Alan Dershowitz, Zoe Baird and Barney Dinerstein.
Aug. 30 — Cal Ripken Jr., now hitting .188, begins driving a Yugo.
Sept. 2 — Padres sell Tony Gwynn to team in Italy for

truckload of bread sticks which, team announces, will be given away on "fan night."
Sept. 5 — Orioles' Ben McDonald pitches a no-hitter and loses, 3-0.
Sept. 6 — Cincinnati Reds lose 12th straight; Davey Johnson is replaced as manager by a large golden retriever.
Sept. 10 — Ben McDonald pitches a second straight no-hitter, and loses, 1-0. Over his last 12 starts, McDonald is 0-11, with a 0.25 ERA. "I feel like I'm eating with Anthony Young's silverware," McDonald says.
Sept. 21 — Mets fall 87 games below .500; sign Minnie Mirotz to shore up weak pinch-hitting. Out of habit, New York fans start chanting, "Ray Must Go!"
Sept. 22 — Cal Ripken Jr.'s consecutive-game streak ends on the road because of a freak injury: An overzealous chambermaid attempts to turn down a hotel bed with Ripken in it.
Sept. 23 — Rockies draw their 8-millionth fan; lose, 2-6, to Atlanta as Deion Sanders hits two homers and returns two passes for touchdowns.

Sept. 24 — With their big lead rapidly disintegrating, Phillies fire Jim Fregosi after Tommy Greene joins Curt Schilling, Terry Mulholland and Danny Jackson on DL with arm trouble. Philly hires Gene Lerner, who signs Jim Bunning.
Sept. 26 — Andres (Big Dog) Galarraga slips below .200.
Sept. 29 — Seeking bigger crowds, George Steinbrenner announces the Yankees will move to Granddaddy.
Sept. 30 — Steinbrenner fires Buck Showalter, hires Elvis as manager.
Oct. 1 — CNN's Nick Charles quotes Col. Tom Parker as saying, "Elvis already has a manager," a stunned Steinbrenner tells Bob Costas. "I thought Colonel Parker was dead."
Oct. 2 — Pizza Hut blimp lands on Shea Stadium, injuring Bobby Bonilla, who is training for a fight with the New York Post.
Major league owners insist they are close to selecting a commissioner, expect to release name in early '94.
Oct. 3 — Padres sell right to name stadium. From now on it will be known as Bernard Tapie Field.

Golden State's Golden Boy But Can Webber Save Coach Nelson?

By Tom Friend

OAKLAND, California — It is not clear who needs a championship more, Chris Webber or Don Nelson. Webber is the Michigan player who called one too many timeouts in last April's college title game, and Nelson is the Golden State Warriors' coach who has yet to call a timeout in a National Basketball Association final because he needs to bring a team there first.
Of the two, Webber has the superior, self-deprecating sense of humor. Selected first overall by the Orlando Magic and quickly traded to

asked to trace his innumerable right hand on a piece of letter-sized paper on Thursday needed a legal-sized sheet instead.
He may be a power forward by trade — "Maybe I feel a little more comfortable with that name, power forward," Webber said — but the Warriors feel he will be the center/post man to balance out their previous 6-6-and-under lineup.
"I think it depends on what night," Webber said. "I'm playing Rockets (Hakeem Olajuwon, the Houston Rockets' 7-foot center) it might be tricky. But I'll never be intimidated, they'll never take my spirit. I'm not afraid of anyone. I'll be getting my bumps and bruises, but I'll be giving them out, too.
"And if Spud Webb (a 5-7 guard) checks me a lot, I can score a lot of points."
With the Warriors' wind-sprint style of basketball, Webber may be able to masquerade as a center.

Webber may be a power forward by trade, but the Warriors feel he will be the center/post man.

Nelson's Warriors last week. Webber fit his bunge hands on an airplane, arrived in Oakland for a news conference and did stand-up comedy.

"All I know," Webber said, with new teammate Chris Mullin seated to his right. "If Coach Nelson tells me to call timeout, I'll pass it to Chris and let him do it."
Mullin, precisely what, taught Webber how to call a professional 20-second timeout. "Hands on shoulders," Mullin said.

So, if Webber is anything, he is no victim. The fallout from the timeout was minimal. ("I got grief in class one day," said Webber's high school brother, Jeff. "I walked in, and the guys said, 'Take timeout, Jeff, take timeout.'")
Time-Out Inc., a nonprofit organization for children who need a timeout from nonproductivity.

Webber, 20, may be just the piece to get Nelson out of a time trap. Nelson is an on-again-off-again genius, who never really had a center in Milwaukee, certainly never had a center here, but still always concocted some sort of unorthodox, successful lineup. He has played small forwards at center and small forwards at point guard, but rarely small forwards at small forward. But he can now.

Webber is 6 feet, 9 inches (2.06 meters) in his bare feet, has a chiseled body again after losing up his sophomore season at Michigan, said he is willing to "run the Bay Bridge" to stay slim and has a wing-span of 7-3 — only slightly less than Shawn Bradley's. A reporter who

Told that Nelson considers Webber more of a sure thing, Dunleavy said, "In my mind, Bradley's more of a sure thing."
Cotton Fitzsimmons, the Phoenix Suns' executive, followed with "En a little surprised he didn't go for Bradley. This guy, Webber, better — great because if he isn't, they'll run Nellie out."

Nelson was perhaps too giddy on draft day to understand the new pressure on his lap. Holding the No. 3 pick before the draft, he had to choose, working 20-hour days to trade up for Webber or Bradley, and his only concern in interviews would be, "If I tell you what I'm up to, I have to kill you." But then, after swinging the Webber deal, he took large swigs of champagne and imitated, on national television, Romanian center George Muresan saying, "Iuff di game."

"Expectations are up now? That's fine," Nelson said later. "They were up last year and the year before. I like that."
He certainly cannot be lauded for his judgment of big-tan talent. Nelson has drafted Kent Benson, traded for a past-his-prime Bob



Willie Canate stole a base for Toronto; Chicago got more than a leg up from Orzlie Guillen.

Lanier (who took him to his only conference final), traded for a past-his-prime Jack Sikma, traded for Dave Felt, traded for a past-his-prime Ralph Sampson, traded for Manute Bol, traded for a past-his-prime Alton Lister, traded for Jim Petersen.

The selection of Webber may not wipe the ledger clean.
Webber's father, Mayce, who hit it off with Nelson, said: "I think he's the best coach in the league who just hasn't had the players. I think they'll win the championship in the next four or five years."
"See, before I met Coach Nelson, I prejudged him. Didn't like him. I saw this guy in Milwaukee wearing tennis shoes and fish ties and looked mean all the time. But he's an honest man. He tells you what he thinks straight to your face."

Teamed with young Webber, who is just as blunt, it could be a wonderful match. This may be Nelson's last best chance, and Webber is just the kind of guy Nelson likes around.

Webber has Magic Johnson's upbeat personality, Johnson's win-or-put attitude, sings better rap than Shaquille O'Neal and has a shaved head to match Michael Jordan's and Charles Barkley's. He also adores his parents, which is why he turned pro early. Growing up, his father worked at General Motors in Detroit, building Cadillacs, and every time a Cadillac would pass on the road, Mayce Webber would tell his son, "Built it!"
Then, this spring, when Webber was torn over whether or not to leave school, a woman in a Cadillac asked him for directions. His mind drifted to his dad, and he figured it was time to buy Mayce Webber one of the cars he built.

It is just like Chris Webber to bail people out, and Nelson perhaps is next.

As West Rises, East Sinks That's How It Is in the AL

United Press International

The American League's Western Division, dormant for the first three months of the season, has come to life.
In the space of 148 hours of interdivision play, the West has whipped the East 11 times in 13 games. And the sudden change was symbolized best in Toronto on Monday night when one of the co-leaders in the West beat the leader in the East, thanks in part to a nasty lapse of memory by one of the game's stars.

AL ROUNDUP

The successes in the West of late have included a four-game winning streak by Kansas City, eight victories in 10 games for Texas and a seven-game winning streak by Oakland that was halted in the second game of a doubleheader.
In the East, meanwhile, the Detroit Tigers — who were in first place two weeks ago — have now lost 13 of 14 games. Toronto inherited the top spot when the Tigers fell on hard times and now the Blue Jays have lost five in a row.

The last of those setbacks came when the visiting Chicago White Sox, tied for the lead in the West with Kansas City, bumped off the Blue Jays, 4-3.

What proved to be the winning run was scored in the third inning when, with one out and Robin Ventura on second, Toronto right-fielder Joe Carter caught a routine fly and, thinking he had gotten the third out, tossed the ball to the first base umpire and began trotting off the field.
Ventura dashed home to give Chicago a 4-0 lead.

"It was a mental lapse on my part and nobody feels worse than me," Carter said. "I can't ever remember not knowing how many outs there were."

"Joe's a pro and that was a once in a career mistake for someone of his caliber," said Toronto's manager, Cito Gaston.
Veteran Chicago shortstop Orzlie Guillen also made a potentially critical mistake in the bottom of the ninth when, with one out, he threw to the plate in an attempt to get Ed Sprague coming in from third rather than take the routine out at first on Darrell Cole's grounder.

A bad throw gave Toronto its third run and put Cole on second. But he stalled there and Chicago had its victory.
"You don't see heads-up players like Carter and Guillen make mental mistakes, let alone see them in the same game," said Chicago's manager, Gene Lamont. "Luckily, ours didn't cost us. Their's did."

Athletics 6, Indians 5; Indians 6, Athletics 2; Rickey Henderson became only the second player in major league history to homer in his first at-bat in both games of a doubleheader. But it was Mike Aldrete's two-run homer in the sixth that snapped a 4-4 tie in the opener and gave Oakland, playing at home, its seventh straight victory.

Troy Neal, who went 3 for 4 with two RBIs, led off the sixth with a single before Aldrete hit his second homer of the season.

In the second game, Albert Bell hit two home runs as Cleveland won.
Henderson, with his homer to start that game, matched the feat of Harry Hooper of the Boston Red Sox on May 30, 1913, against the Washington Senators. But it was the fifth and sixth times this season Henderson has opened a game with a homer, running his record to 61.

Rangers 5, Brewers 4; Juan Gonzalez's two-run homer in the eighth in Milwaukee gave Texas its sixth victory in seven games.
With the score 3-3, Rafael Palmeiro singled with one out off loser Greene Lloyd and Gonzalez greeted reliever James Austin with his 21st homer.

Texas 13, Tigers 3; Dave Winfield and Brian Harper hit back-to-back homers during a seven-run third for Minnesota. Visiting Detroit has lost three in a row and 13 of its last 14. Winfield's two-run homer was his 443rd in the major leagues, putting him 19th on the all-time list.

Royals 7, Orioles 1; Back-to-back homers by Rico Rossy and Brian McRae led to a seven-

run eighth in Kansas City, which remained tied with Chicago atop the West standings by winning its fourth straight.
Mark Cuban pitched 3 1/3 innings of relief to get the victory, allowing three hits and a walk but striking out four. Gubeux relieved Frank DiPino in the fifth with one out and got out of a bases-loaded jam.

Yankees 6, Mariners 3; New York's Scott Kamienicky ended a 13-game losing streak on the road and Don Mattingly hit a two-run double in a four-run first against Seattle.

Red Sox 4, Angels 3; Billy Hatcher capped a 10 for 5 game with a sacrifice fly that scored the winning run in the 11th and gave visiting Boston its fifth straight victory.
Hatcher had hit a two-run homer to make in 3-1, but California scored twice in the bottom of the inning.

Burkett Wins 13th as Giants Batter Expos

The Associated Press

As long as John Burkett keeps winning and Barry Bonds keeps hitting, the San Francisco Giants' lead in the National League West appears secure.
Burkett became the first 13-game winner in the major leagues and Bonds hit his league-leading 22d home run as the Giants beat the Expos, 10-4, Monday night in Montreal.

Burkett won his fifth NL Roundup consecutive start, allowing all four runs while scattering 10 hits in seven-plus innings. The Giants have scored 40 runs in his last four starts.

"It's just one of those things," he said. "But, hey, if they give me 10 a game all the way, I'll take it."

Willie Clark had three hits for the Giants, including his sixth home run of the season. Willie McGee went 4-for-5, hitting a three-run double in the Giants' five-run first inning.

"With the kind of team we have, our pitchers can relax and throw the ball," McGee said. "Everybody's contributing, everybody's hitting and when that happens, everybody loosens up. The pressure's not on one guy."

Expos' starter Mike Gardner said: "They hit my pitches inside, but they hit my pitches outside. The one good thing about it for me is tonight's over and I can worry about my next start."

Braves 9, Marlins 7; Ron Gant ended an 0-for-14 slump, homering twice and driving in four runs in Atlanta, and teammate David Justice homered and drove in three runs against Florida.

Phillies 9, Dodgers 6; John Kruk and Dave Hollins each had three hits, and Wes Chamberlain doubled in two runs as Philadelphia beat visiting Los Angeles.

The Dodgers' Orel Hershiser gave up six runs and eight hits in five innings. He made one error and shortstop Jose Offerman made another, his major league-leading 20th.

Cardinals 10, Astros 4; Gregg Jefferies had three hits and drove in three runs in Houston as St. Louis avoided a four-game sweep.

Reds 6, Pirates 4; Reggie Sanders homered and drove in a career-high four runs as Cincinnati built a five-run lead against visiting Pittsburgh and won its fourth straight to reach 500 for the first time since May 17, a week before Davey Johnson was hired as manager.

Padres 12, Mets 7; Tim Lincecum and Jeff Gardner each drove in three runs as visiting San Diego got a season-high 19 hits and extended Pete Schourek's winless streak to seven games for New York.

Cubs 10, Rockies 1; Rick Wilkins homered twice as Chicago gained a split of the four-game series in Denver.

Andres Calazanga went 1-for-4 for Colorado and maintained his NL-leading batting average at .400.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including teams like Toronto, New York, Boston, etc.

Monday's Line Scores

Table showing Monday's Line Scores for various MLB games, including Toronto vs Montreal, New York vs Boston, etc.

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OBSERVER

That's Entertainment

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — What passes for violence in television and movies usually isn't. It is merely entertainment. This is why TV and movie executives sound so fraudulent when issuing the usual pieties about the creative artist's need for matings and slaughter.

Of course violence is indispensable to the good telling of many a good story. Everybody who cares about telling a good story will weep at the prospect of business or government censorship trying to hold down offensive violence.

As we see every time Congress goes into a fury about some wretched artist's insult to American orthodoxies, art had better root high when censors mount the ramparts to save us all from depraved artists.

Most of what film and television now pass off as violence, however, is mere fluff. To classify the endless mayhem of the typical Terminator or Robocop opus as anything but hokum for the boobs is nonsensical. To suggest that an America forced to survive without it would be deprived of art is blather such as only a lobbyist for the film or TV business could utter without blushing in shame.

Arsenic and Old Paintings, a Whodunit

By William H. Honan

NEW YORK — Telling a tale of parental envy and murderous spite, two scholars say they have found evidence that Charles Willson Peale, one of the fathers of American art, induced his eldest son, Raphaelle, also an accomplished artist, to poison himself. Raphaelle Peale died in 1825 at age 51.

A tale of artistic envy and parental spite, according to two scholars.

Lloyd first advanced her theory in 1988 in an article in Art in America. But, she said in a recent interview, "it is not until now that we have the proof."

The elder Peale, Lloyd and Bendersky write, confided to his diary and indicated in other family papers that he knew of the toxicity of the preservative chemicals (he once warned Thomas Jefferson to use them only outdoors to avoid the fumes), knew the symptoms of arsenic and mercury poisoning, knew and used the presumptive antidotes, and yet insisted that Raphaelle perform taxidermy at the family museum without warning him of the danger involved.

While Raphaelle was experiencing delirium, tremors, headaches, loss of hair and teeth, and bone necrosis of the upper jaw, all of which are characteristic symptoms of arsenic and mercury poisoning, the authors say, Peale did not provide his son with what he believed to be the antidote and dismissed his complaints as the effects of gout and high living.

Until now, art historians have generally accepted the elder Peale's story that Raphaelle succumbed to the effects of drink and debauchery. Writing in 1947, Raphaelle Peale's biographer, Charles Coleman Sellers, a distant relative, stated that Raphaelle died of alcoholism. Since then, Sellers' opinion has been repeated in at least 14 scholarly publications.

Miller, the editor of the Peale papers, who is also a historian of American culture at the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, argued in a recent interview that "to ascribe malicious motives to the father is wrong."

Lloyd replied that there was evidence that one of Raphaelle's younger brothers, Titian Ramsay Peale, who also worked in the museum, died an early death from the effects of arsenic and mercury; that Raphaelle was made to work in the museum far longer than any of his brothers; and that the elder Peale recommended a number of



Charles Willson Peale's 1817 "Portrait of Raphaelle Peale," at left, and his 1824 "Self-Portrait with Paint Brush."

possible cures to his son but never, so far as is known, mentioned what he believed to be the correct antidote for the poisoning; and that Raphaelle drank in an effort to alleviate the painful symptoms of his gradual poisoning.

Miller later said that she was willing to concede the possibility that Raphaelle's death was caused by arsenic poisoning but that the evidence is inadequate to establish the culpability of the elder Peale.

At that point, Lloyd recruited Bendersky, who made a search of medical literature, consulted specialists in toxicology, and concluded that Raphaelle's symptoms matched the well-known indications of arsenic and mercury poisoning.

considered to be numerous indications of the elder Peale's jealousy of the darkly handsome Raphaelle, who was recognized as a finer painter than his father, played five musical instruments, and was a gifted singer and an eloquent speaker.

The year after Raphaelle died, Charles Willson Peale wrote in his memoirs that although Raphaelle in his youth doted on sweet home-baked bread, he instructed his cook to feed the boy coarse bread to punish him for being "pettish."

In 1815, Raphaelle developed violent and almost continuous abdominal pains, fainting spells, delirium, insomnia, loss of appetite, and constipation. Four years later, Peale painted a portrait of his son in which the patchy baldness characteristic of arsenic poisoning is clearly evident.

When physically able throughout these years, Raphaelle found escape from his suffering by painting. About 70 of his still lifes and miniatures survive, mainly in American museums. Thirty-two of his still lifes were included in a show of his work at the National Gallery of Art in Washington in 1988 and 1989.

PEOPLE

Queen Mother's Gate: Art or '3-D Knitting'?

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 78, watched Tuesday as a gate built in London's Hyde Park in her honor was unveiled amid fanfare and controversy about its "Disneyland" design. The spiky gate, an intricate steel structure with swirls around a tableau of a lion and a unicorn, ripped the vast pink drapes as they were lifted off in a ceremony conducted by Queen Elizabeth. Some critics praised the gate's effusiveness but others called it "romantic candyfloss" and "three-dimensional knitting."

French police arrested two men Tuesday on suspicion of stealing jewelry valued at \$6 million francs (\$9.78 million) and \$50,000 in cash from Marvin Davis, who made a fortune as an oilman before owning 20th Century Fox for four years. Davis and his wife, Barbara, were held up by four men at gunpoint as they traveled in a chauffeur-driven limousine between Nice and Antibes. The couple had been vacationing on the Riviera after attending the Wimbledon tennis tournament.

The Three Stooges are in the middle of another fight. Relatives of two Stooges contend the family of founding Stooge Moe Howard owes them up to \$5 million in profits from merchandising and marketing deals. A Superior Court lawsuit was filed in Los Angeles on behalf of the granddaughter of the Stooge Larry Fine and the wife of the last Stooge Curly Joe DeRita, who died last Saturday of pneumonia at age 83. Mrs. DeRita said last week that the Stooge money had been the couple's main income, and when it stopped she was unable to pay her husband's medical bills.

L.A. Ing is featured on the August cover of Vanity Fair sitting in a barber chair while Cindy Crawford pretends to shave her face. Her latest album, "Ingeneer," inspired by her unrequited love for a married woman, has sold more than 1 million copies.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 9 & 15

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, North America, and Asia, and temperature tables for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a puzzle for July 6.

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.

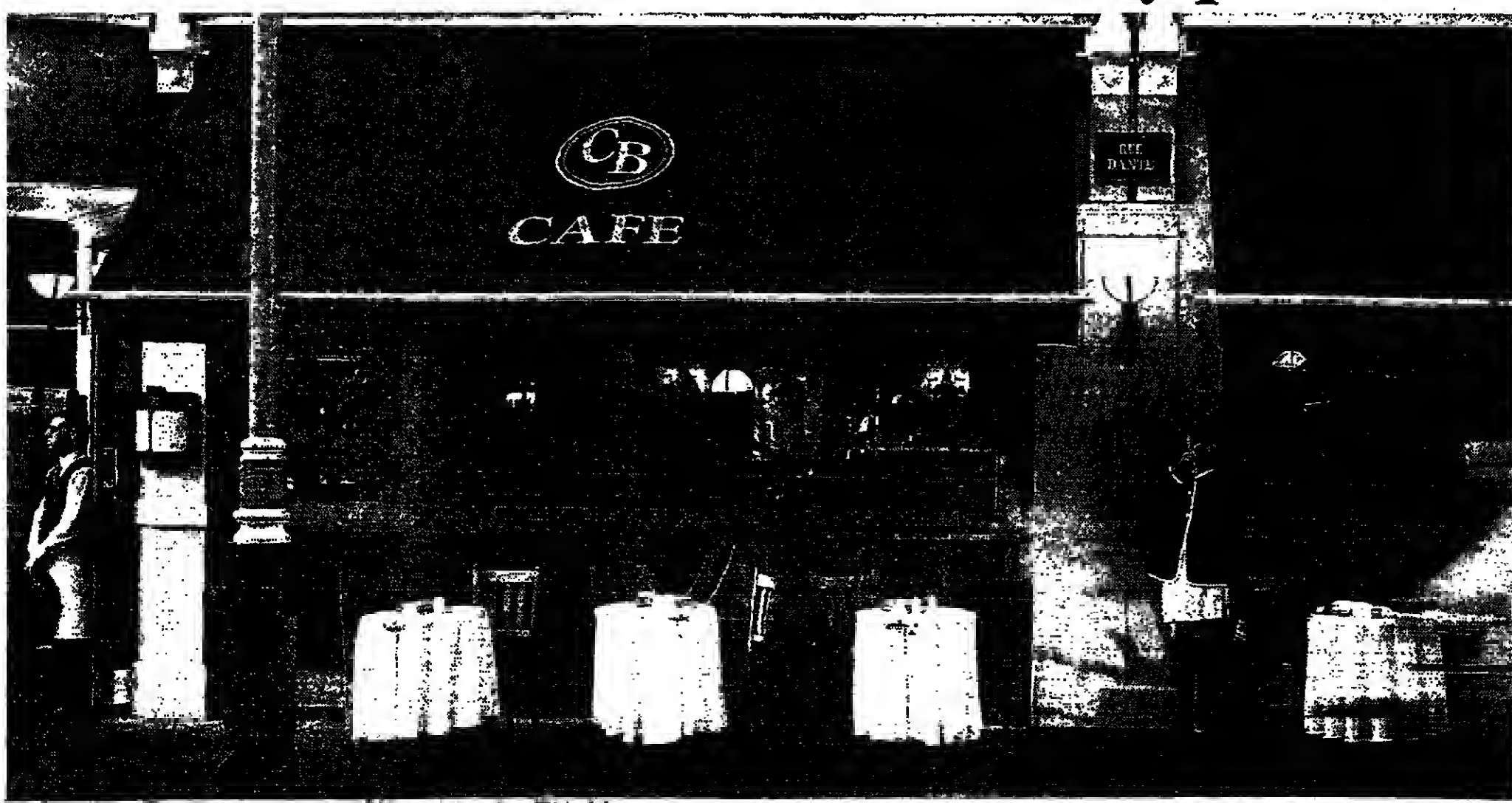


Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various international locations, including Africa, Europe, and Asia.

AT&T puts the world at your fingertips. Just dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from for quick, clear connections back to the U.S. and lots of other countries. International calling made simple is all part of The i Plan from AT&T.



مركز من الأصل